Mega-Pixel IP7138/IP7139

NETWORK CAMERA

User's Manual



www.vivotek.com

IP Surveillance

Table of Contents

Overview

VIVOTEK IP7138/7139, equipped with a 1.3M-pixel (1280x1024) CMOS sensor, is a professional network camera offering higher resolution of video for detail remote monitoring and indoor surveillance applications. Embedded with VIVOTEK VVTK-1000 SoC, it is able to deliver dual streams with different resolutions and video qualities upon different devices simultaneously such as computers or 3G cell phones for real-time monitoring. To prevent unexpected connection failure, it builds in a compact flash card slot for local storage; thus, the snapshots and video clips generated by events or scheduled recording can temporarily be stored on the memory card for later retrieval. More noticeable, many advanced features for versatile applications are included: 3GPP mobile surveillance, two-way audio by SIP, digital I/O interface, built-in 802.3af compliant PoE (IP7138); 802.11b/g WLAN (IP7139), and appropriate lens selection with CS mount. By offering exceptional image details, it could be the best choice for monitoring extensive areas such as airports, factories, retail stores, schools, offices or banks.

Read Before Use

The use of surveillance devices may be prohibited by law in your country. The Network Camera is not only a high-performance web-ready camera but can also be part of a flexible surveillance system. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the operation of such devices is legal before installing this unit for its intended use.

It is important to first verify that all contents received are complete according to the Package Contents listed below. Take note of the warnings in the Quick Installation Guide before the Network Camera is installed; then carefully read and follow the instructions in the Installation chapter to avoid damage due to faulty assembly and installation. This also ensures the product is used properly as intended.

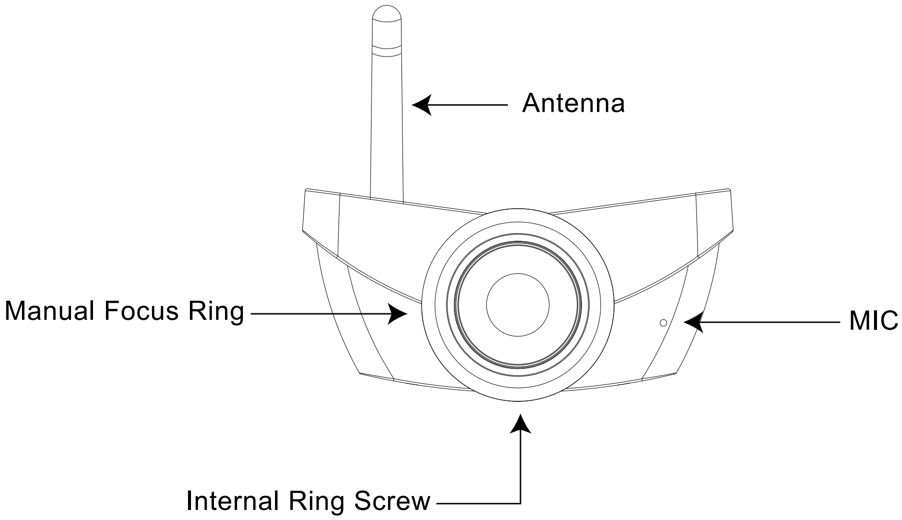
The Network Camera is a network device and its use should be straightforward for those who have basic networking knowledge. It is designed for various applications including video sharing, general security/surveillance, etc. The Configuration chapter suggests ways to best utilize the Network Camera and ensure proper operations. For creative and professional developers, the URL Commands of the Network Camera section serves as a helpful reference to customizing existing homepages or integrating with the current web server.

Package Contents

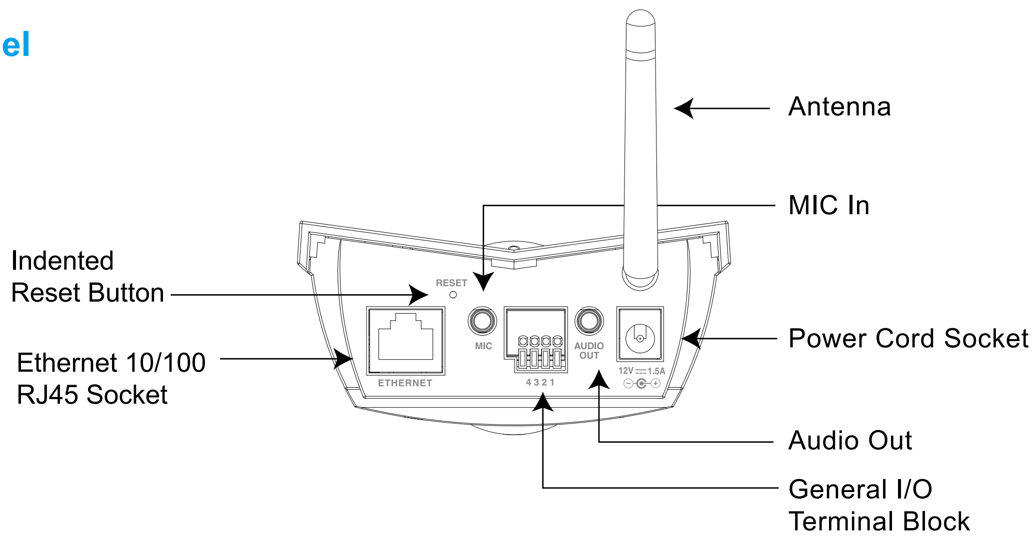
- IP7138 / IP7139
- Power Adapter
- Camera Stand
- Software CD
- Quick Installation Guide
- Warranty Card
- Antenna (IP7139 only)

Physical Description

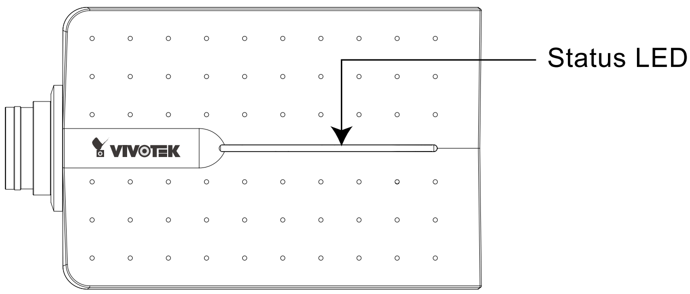
Front panel



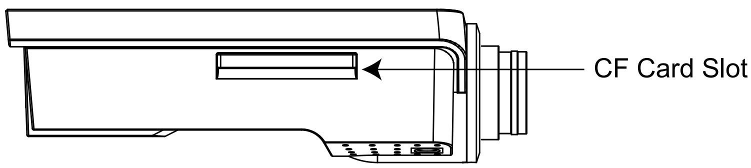
Rear panel



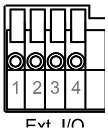
Upper cover



CF card slot



General I/O Terminal Block



This Network Camera provides a general I/O terminal block which is used to connect external input / output devices. The pin definitions are described below.

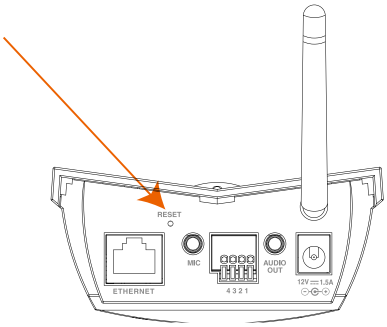
Pin	Name
1	Digital output
2	Digital input
3	DC power
4	Ground

Status LED

The color of LED indicates the status of the Network Camera.

Status LED color	Description
Steady green and blink red (once)	Loading system after power on
Steady green	During booting procedure
Steady orange (green + red) till IP address is confirmed	Detecting and setting network
Blink green / orange every second and steady red	After network is setup (system up)
Blink orange every second and fast blink red	During the upgrade firmware process

Hardware Reset



The reset button is used to reset the system or restore the factory default settings. Sometimes resetting the system can return the camera to normal operation. If the system problems remain after reset, restore the factory settings and install again.

<u>Reset</u>: Press and release the indented reset button with a paper clip or thin object. Wait for the Network Camera to reboot.

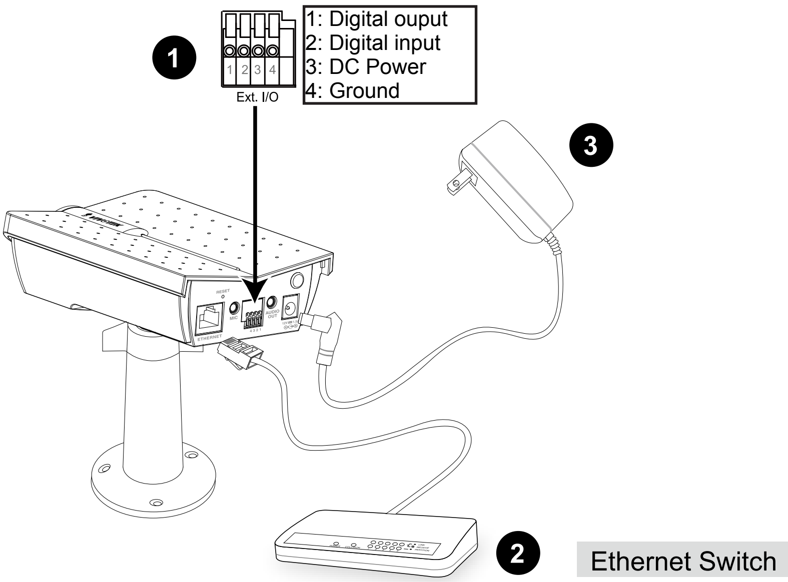
<u>Restore</u>: Press and hold the reset button until the status LED rapidly blinks. It takes about 30 seconds. Note that all settings will be restored to the factory default.

Installation

Network deployment

Setup the Network Camera over the Internet

This section explains how to configure the Network Camera to an Internet connection.
1. If you have external devices such as sensors and alarms, make the connection from the general I/O terminal block.
2. Connect the camera to a switch via Ethernet cable.
3. Connect the supplied power cable from the Network Camera to a power outlet.

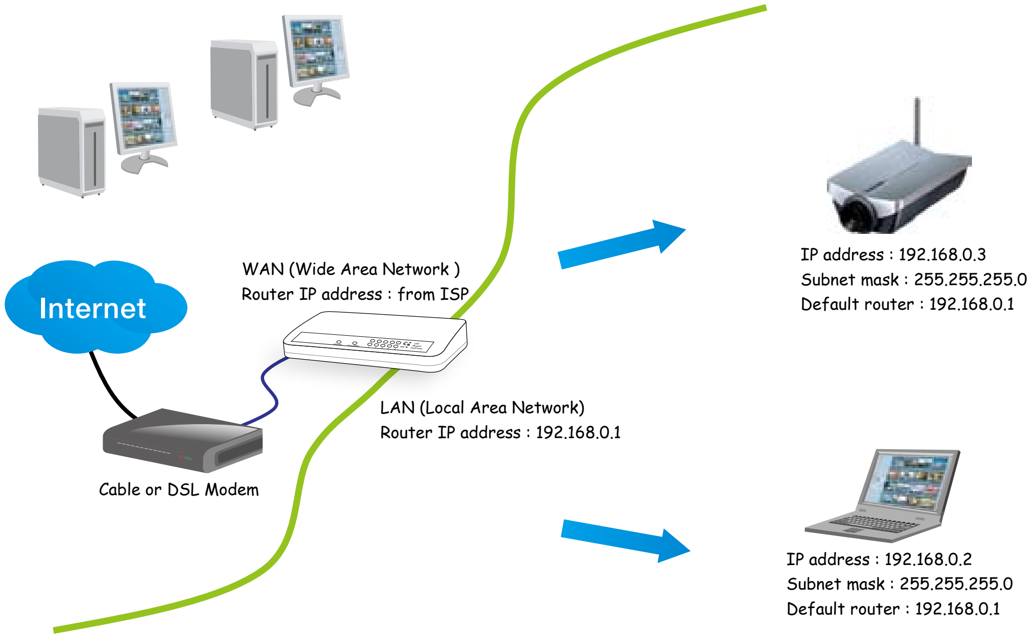


There are several ways to set up the Network Camera over the Internet. The first way is to set up the Network Camera behind a router. The second way is to utilize a static IP. The third way is to use PPPoE.

Internet connection via a router

Before setting up the Network Camera over the Internet, make sure you have a router and follow the steps below.

1. Connect your Network Camera behind a router, the Internet environment is illustrated below. Regarding how to obtain your IP address, please refer to Software Installation on page 10 for details.



2. In this case, if the Local Area Network (LAN) IP address of your Network Camera is 192.168.0.3, please forward the following ports for the Network Camera on the router.

■ HTTP port
■ RTSP port
■ RTP port for audio
■ RTCP port for audio
■ RTP port for video
■ RTCP port for video

If you have changed the port numbers on the Network page, please open the ports accordingly on your router. For information on how to forward ports on the router, please refer to your router's user's manual.

3. Find out the public IP address of your router provided by your ISP (Internet Service Provider). Use the public IP and the secondary HTTP port to access the Network Camera from the Internet. Please refer to Network Type on page 30 for details.

Internet connection with static IP

Choose this connection type if you are required to use a static IP for the Network Camera. Please refer to LAN on page 29 for details.

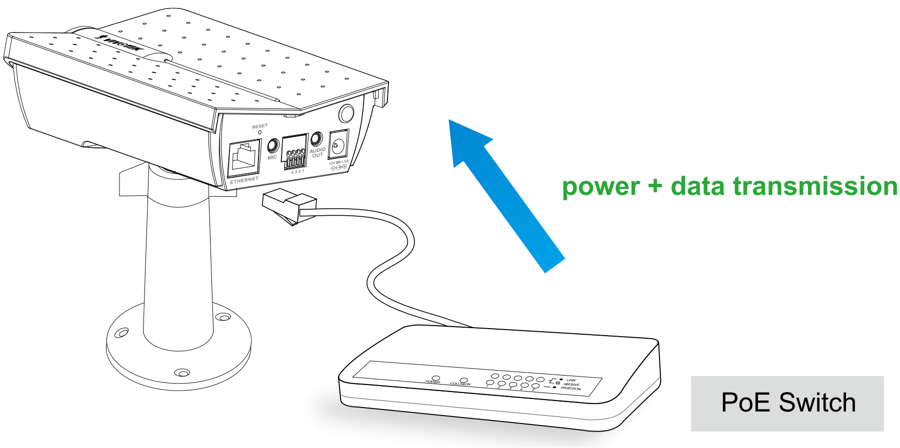
Internet connection via PPPoE (Point-to-Point over Ethernet)

Choose this connection type if you are connected to the Internet via a DSL Line. Please refer to PPPoE on page 30 for details.

Set up the Network Camera through Power over Ethernet (PoE) (IP7138 only)

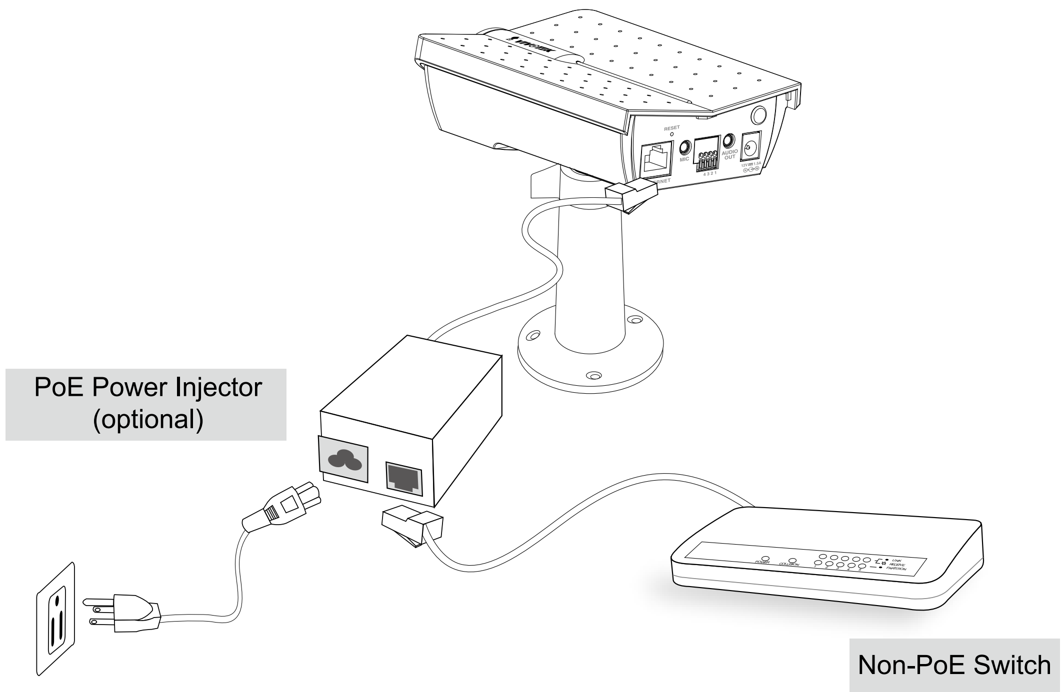
When using a PoE-enabled switch

The Network Camera is PoE-compliant, which allows it to be powered via a single Ethernet cable. If your switch/router supports PoE, refer to the following illustration to connect the Network Camera to a PoE-enabled switch/router.



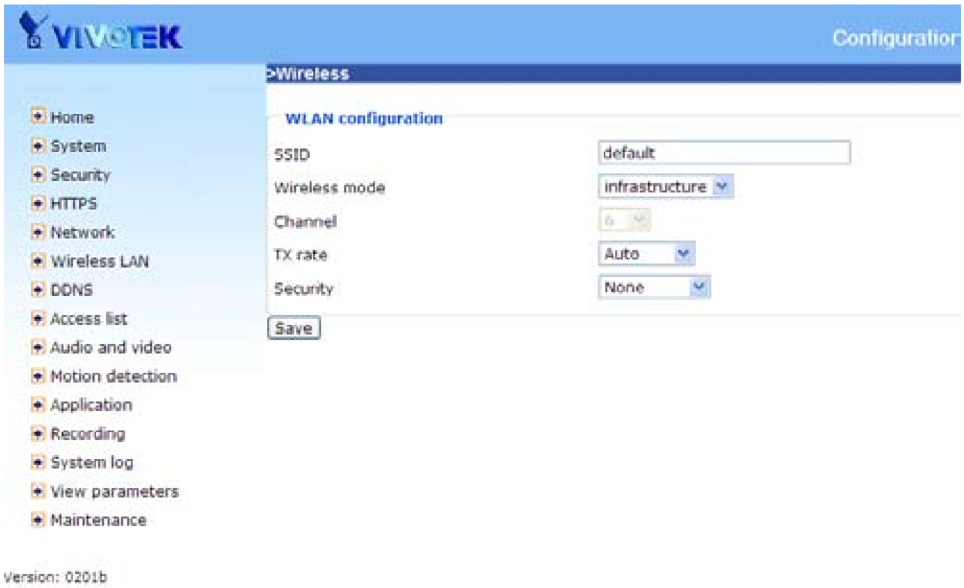
When using a non-PoE switch

If your switch/router does not support PoE, use a PoE power injector (optional) to connect between the Network Camera and a non-PoE switch/router.

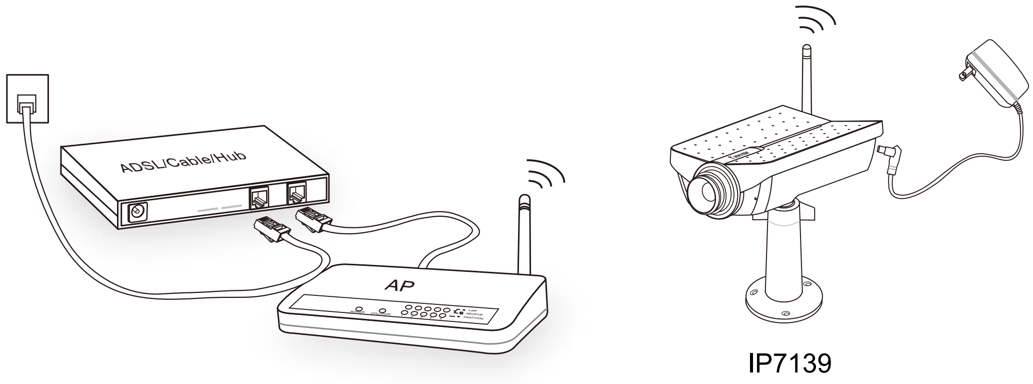


Set up the Network Camera through Wireless Connection (IP7139 only)

1. Check the SSID currently set on your wireless access point (AP).
2. Go to IP7139's Configuration > Advanced mode > Wireless.
3. Type in the SSID consistent with the setting on your AP.
4. Select the Wireless mode as "Infrastructure".
5. Click **Save**. The Network Camera starts to reboot.



6. Wait for the live image to be reloaded to your browser. Then, unplug the power cable and Ethernet cable from the Network Camera.
7. Replug the power cable to the camera. The Network Camera now operates in wireless mode.



NOTE

► *SSID, abbreviated from Service Set Identifier, is the name assigned to the wireless network. The IP7139's factory SSID setting is set to "default".*

► *Select "Ad-Hoc" wireless mode if you want the IP7139 to communicate without using an AP or wireless router.*

► *For detailed information about wireless connection, please refer to Wireless LAN on page 40.*

Software Installation

Installation Wizard 2 (IW2), free-bundled software included on the product CD, helps you set up your Network Camera on the LAN.

1. Install IW2 under the Software Utility directory from the software CD.
   Double click the IW2 shortcut on your desktop to launch the program.



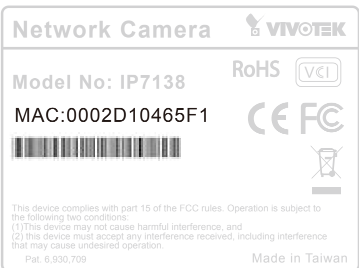
2. The program will conduct an analysis of your network environment.
   After your network environment is analyzed, please click **Next** to continue the program.





3. The program will search for all VIVOTEK network devices on the same LAN.

4. After searching, the main installer window will pop up. Click on the MAC and model name which matches the product label on your device to connect to the Network Camera via Internet Explorer.



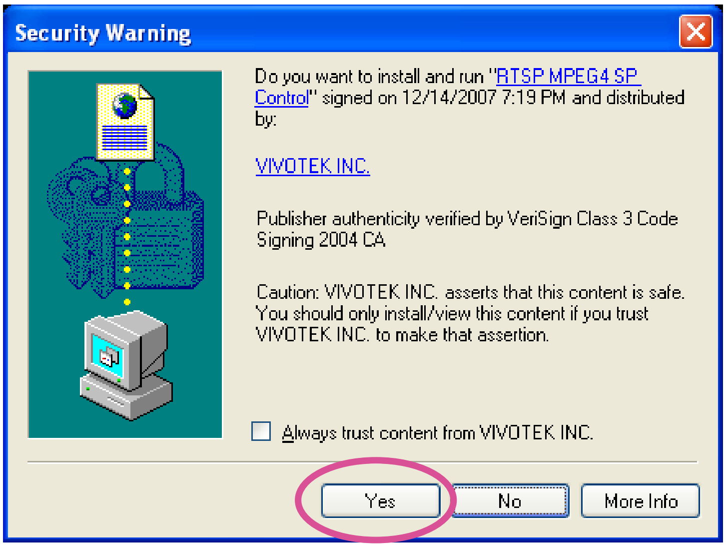


Accessing the Network Camera

This chapter explains how to access the Network Camera through web browsers, RTSP players, 3GPP-compatible mobile devices, and VIVOTEK recording software.

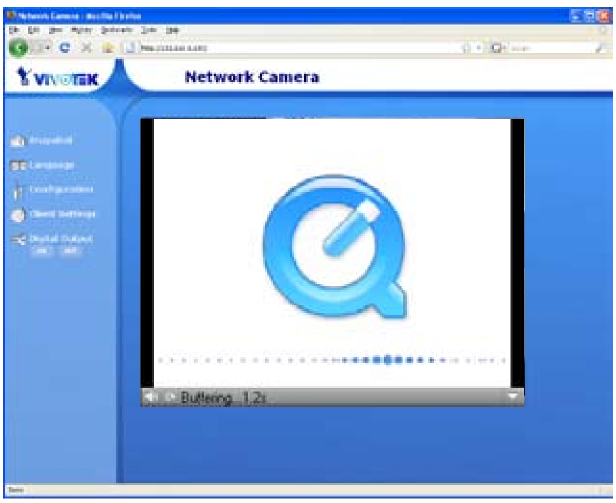
Using Web Browsers

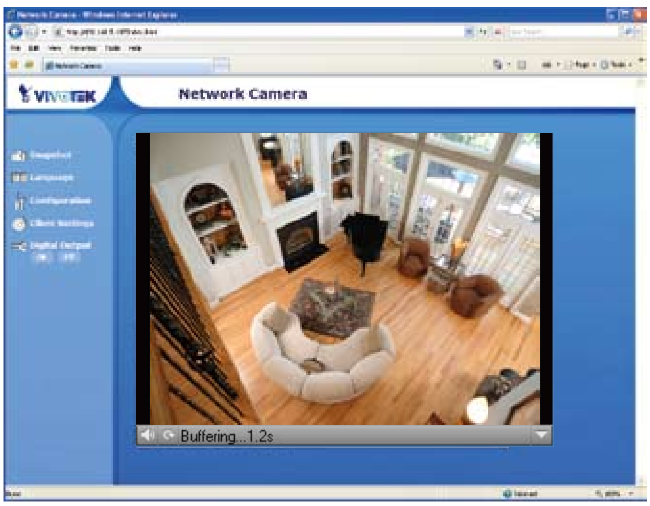
Use Installation Wizard 2 (IW2) to access to the Network Cameras on the LAN.
If your network environment is not a LAN, follow these steps to access the Netwotk Camera:
1. Launch your web browser (ex. Microsoft® Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, or Netscape).
2. Enter the IP address of the Network Camera in the address field. Press **Enter**.
3. The live video will be displayed in your web browser.
4. If it is the first time installing the VIVOTEK network camera, an information bar will pop up as shown below. Follow the instructions to install the required plug-in on your computer.



NOTE

► *For Mozilla Firefox or Netscape users, your browser will use Quick Time to stream the live video. If you don't have Quick Time on your computer, please download it first, then launch the web browser.*

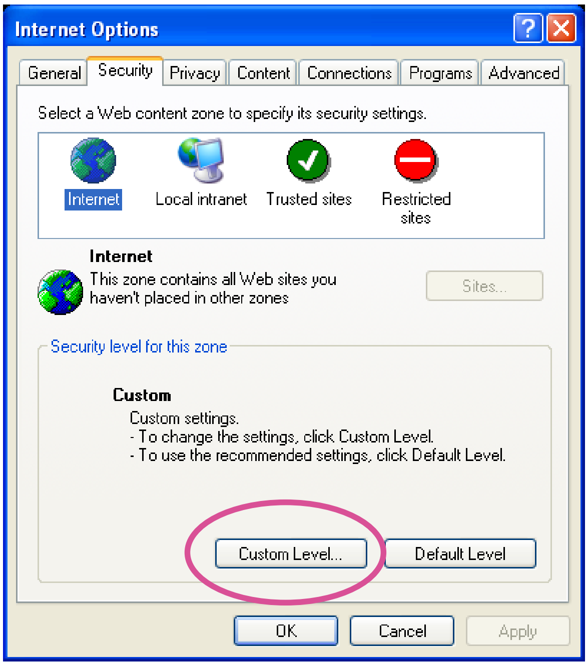




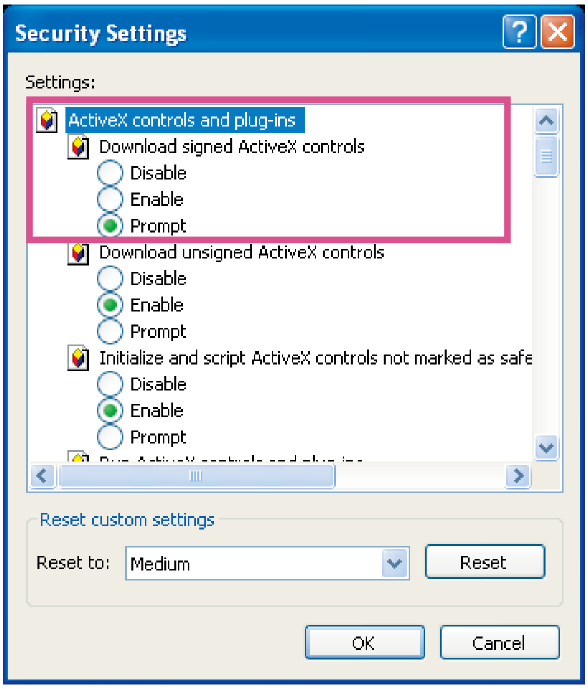
► *By default, the Network Camera is not password-protected. To prevent unauthorized access, it is highly recommended to set a password for the Network Camera.*
For more information about how to enable password protection, please refer to Security on page 23.

► *If you see a dialog box indicating that your security settings prohibit running ActiveX® Controls, please enable your ActiveX® Controls for your browser.*

1. Choose Tools > Internet Options > Security > Custom Level.



*2. Look for Download signed ActiveX® controls; select Enable or Prompt. Click **OK**.*



3. Refresh your web browser, then install the Active X® control. Follow the instructions to complete installation.

Using RTSP Players

To view the MPEG-4 streaming media using RTSP players, you can use one of the following players that support RTSP streaming.

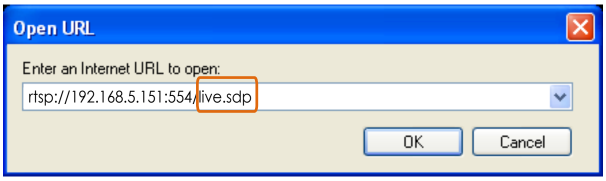
Quick Time Player

Real Player

1. Launch an RTSP player.
2. Choose File > Open URL. An URL dialog box will pop up.
3. The format is rtsp://<ip address>:<rtsp port>/<RTSP streaming access name for stream1 or stream2>

   As most ISPs and players only allow RTSP streaming through port number 554, please set the RTSP port to 554. For more information, please refer to RTSP Streaming on page 38.

   For example:



4. The live video will be displayed in your player.

   For more information on how to configure RTSP access name, please refer to RTSP Streaming on page 38 for details.



Using 3GPP-compatible Mobile Devices

To view the streaming media through 3GPP-compatible mobile devices, make sure the Network Camera can be accessed over the Internet. For more information on how to set up the Network Camera over the Internet, please refer to Setup the Network Camera over the Internet on page 6.

To utilize this feature, please check the following settings on your Network Camera:

1. Because most players on 3GPP mobile phones do not support RTSP authentication, make sure the authentication mode of RTSP streaming is set to disable.
   For more information, please refer to RTSP Streaming on page 38.

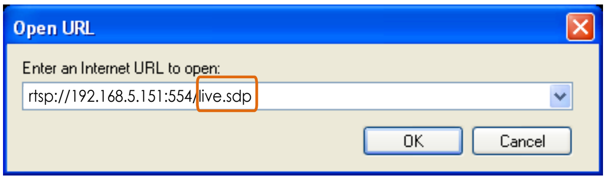
2. As the the bandwidth on 3G networks is limited, you will not be able to use a large video size. Please set the video and audio streaming parameters as listed below.
   For more information, please refer to Audio and Video on page 48.

Video Mode	MPEG-4
Frame size	176 x 144
Maximum frame rate	5 fps
Intra frame period	1S
Video quality (Constant bit rate)	40kbps
Audio type (GSM-AMR)	12.2kbps

3. As most ISPs and players only allow RTSP streaming through port number 554, please set the RTSP port to 554. For more information, please refer to RTSP Streaming on page 38.

4. Launch the players on 3GPP-compatible mobile devices (ex. Real Player).

5. Type the following URL commands in the player.
   The address format is rtsp://<public ip address of your camera>:<rtsp port>/<RTSP streaming access name for stream1 or stream2>.
   For example:



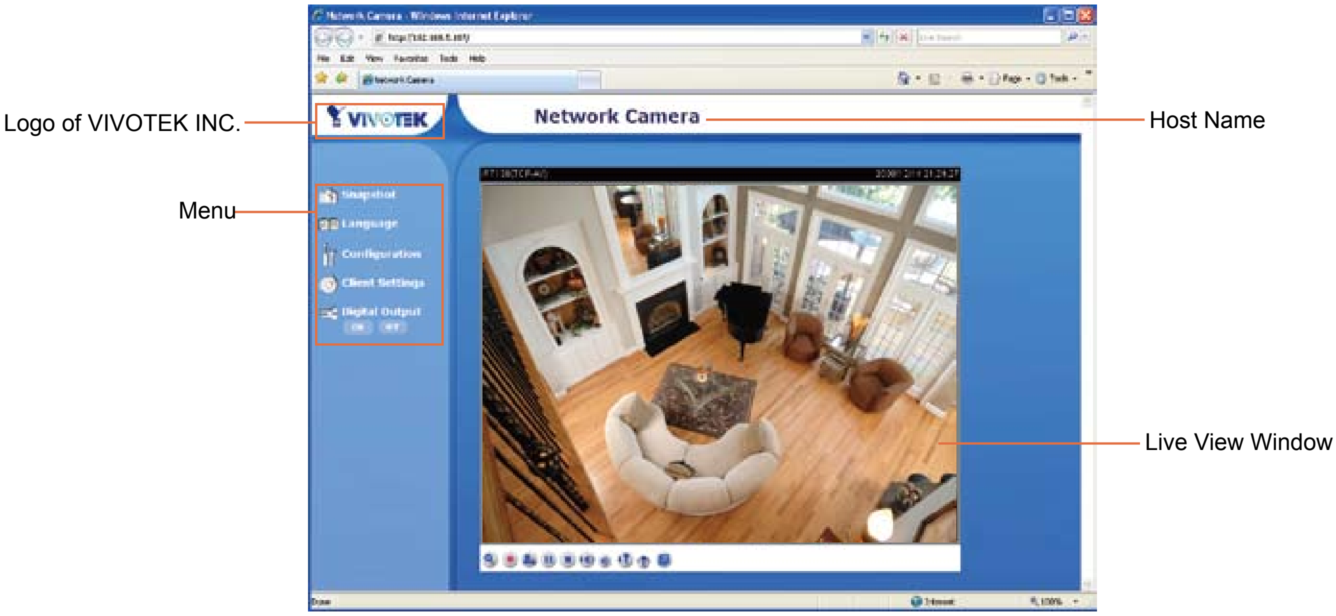
Using VIVOTEK Recording Software

The product software CD also contains recording software, allowing simultaneous monitoring and video recording for multiple Network Cameras. Please install the recording software; then launch the program to add the Network Camera to the Channel list. For detailed information about how to use the recording software, please refer to the user's manual of the software or download it from http://www.vivotek.com.



Main Page

This chapter explains the layout of the main page. It is composed of the following sections: VIVOTEK INC. Logo, Host Name, Camera Control Panel, Menu, and Live Video Window.



VIVOTEK INC. Logo

Click this logo to visit VIVOTEK website.

Host Name

The host name can be customized to fit your needs. For more information, please refer to System on page 21.

Menu

Snapshot: Click this button to capture and save still images. The captured images will be displayed in a pop-up window. Right-click the image and choose Save Picture As to save it in JPEG (*.jpg) or BMP (*.bmp) format.

Language: Click this button to choose a language for the user interface. Language options are available in: English, Deutsch, Español, Français, Italiano, 日本語, Português, 簡体中文 and 繁體中文.

Configuration: Click this button to access the configuration page of the Network Camera. It is suggested that a password be applied to the Network Camera so that only the administrator can configure the Network Camera. For more information, please refer to Configuration on page 21.

Client Settings: Click this button to access the client setting page. For more information, please refer to Client Settings on page 19.

Digital Output: Click to turn the digital output device on or off.

Live Video Window

■ The following window is displayed when the video mode is set to MPEG-4:



Video Title: The video title can be configured. For more information, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

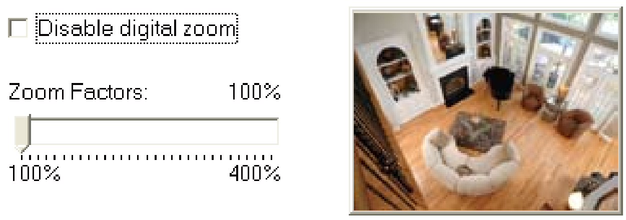
MPEG-4 Protocol and Media Options: The transmission protocol and media options for MPEG-4 video streaming. For further configuration, please refer to Client Settings on page 19.

Time: Display the current time. For further configuration, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

Title and Time: The video title and time can be stamped on the streaming video. For further configuration, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

Video and Audio Control Buttons: Depending on the Network Camera model and Network Camera configuration, some buttons may not be available.

Digital Zoom: Click and uncheck "Disable digital zoom" to enable the zoom operation. The navigation screen indicates the part of the image being magnified. To control the zoom level, drag the slider bar. To move to a different area you want to magnify, drag the navigation screen.



Start MP4 Recording: Click this button to record video clips in MP4 file format to your computer. Press the Stop MP4 recording button to end recording. When you exit the web browser, video recording stops accordingly. To specify the storage destination and the file name, please refer to MP4 Saving Options on page 20 for details.

Talk: Click this button to talk to people around the Network Camera. Audio will come out from the external speaker connected to the Network Camera. Click this button again to stop talk.

Pause: Pause the transmission of the streaming media. The button becomes the Resume button after clicking the Pause button.

Stop: Stop the transmission of streaming media. Click the Resume button to continue transmission.

Volume: When the Mute function is not activated, move the slider bar to adjust the volume on the local computer.

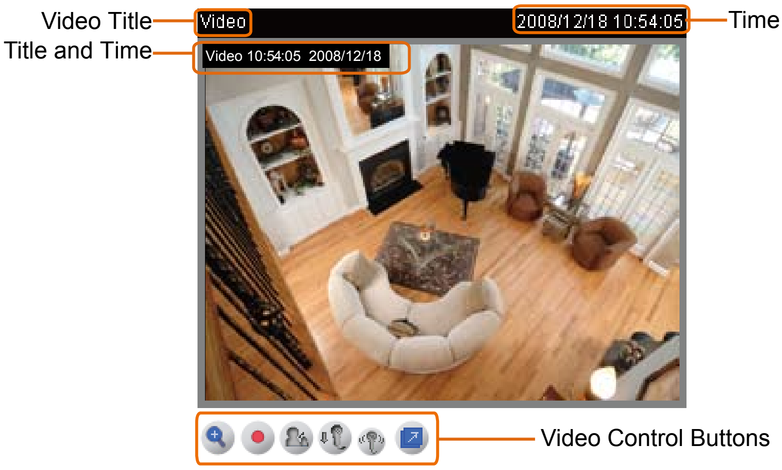
Mute: Turn off the volume on the local computer. The button becomes the Audio On button after clicking the Mute button.

Mic Volume: When the Mute function is not activated, move the slider bar to adjust the microphone volume at local computer.

Mute: Turn off the Mic volume at local computer. The button becomes Mic on button after clicking the Mute button.

Full Screen: Click this button to switch to full screen mode. Press the "Esc" key to switch back to normal mode.

■ The following window is displayed when the video mode is set to MJPEG:



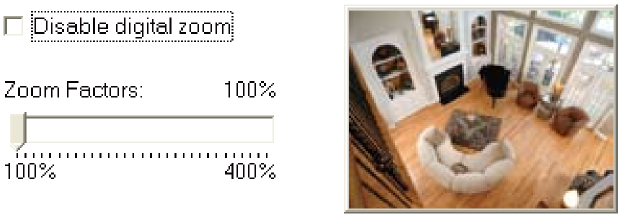
Video Title: The video title can be configured. For more information, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

Time: Display the current time. For more information, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

Title and Time: Video title and time can be stamped on the streaming video. For more information, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

Video and audio Control Buttons: Depending on the Network Camera model and Network Camera configuration, some buttons may not be available.

Digital Zoom: Click and uncheck Disable digital zoom to enable the zoom operation. The navigation screen indicates which part of the image is being magnified. To control the zoom level, drag the slider bar. To move to a different area you want to magnify, drag the navigation screen.



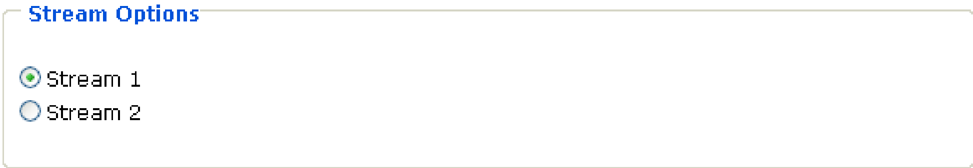
Start MP4 Recording: Click this button to record video clips in MP4 file format to your computer. Press the Stop MP4 recording button to end recording. When you exit the web browser, video recording stops accordingly. To specify the storage destination and the file name, please refer to MP4 Saving Options on page 20 for details.

Full Screen: Click this button to switch to full screen mode. Press "Esc" key to switch back to normal mode.

Client Settings

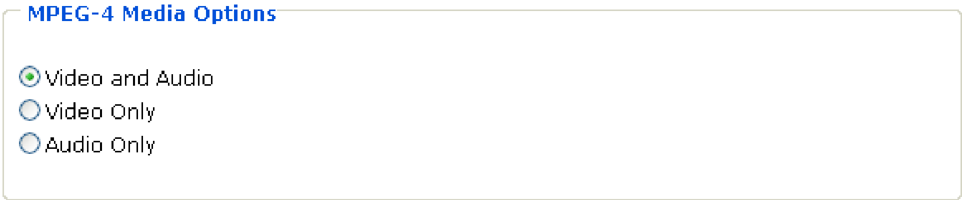
This chapter explains how to select the stream transmission mode and saving options on the local computer. When completed with the settings on this page, click **Save** on the page bottom to enable the settings.

Stream Options



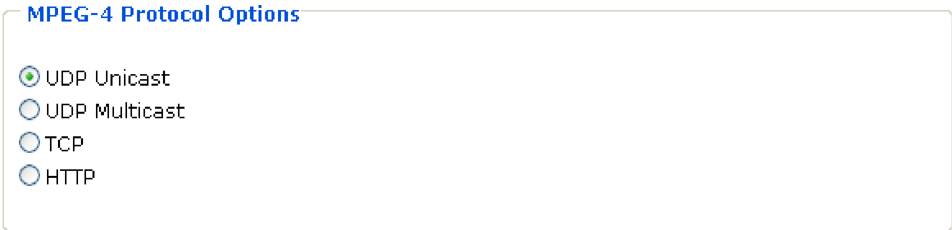
The Network Camera supports MPEG-4 and MJPEG dual streams. For more information, please refer to Video Settings on page 48.

MPEG-4 Media Options



Select to stream video or audio data or both. This is enabled only when the video mode is set to MPEG-4.

MPEG-4 Protocol Options



Depending on your network environment, there are four transmission modes of MPEG-4 streaming:

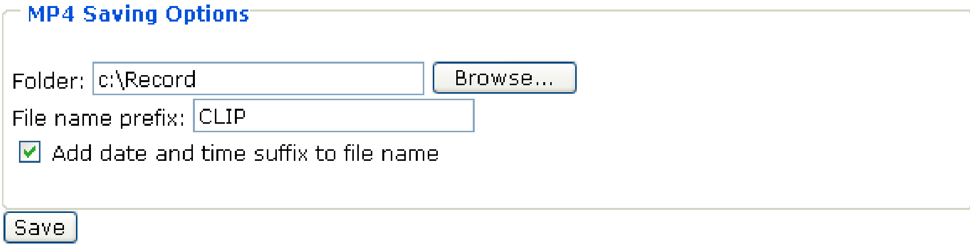
UDP unicast: This protocol allows for more real-time audio and video streams. However, network packets may be lost due to network burst traffic and images may be broken. Activate UDP connection when occasions require time-sensitive responses and the video quality is less important. Note that each unicast client connecting to the server takes up additional bandwidth and the Network Camera allows up to ten simultaneous accesses.

UDP multicast: This protocol allows multicast-enabled routers to forward network packets to all clients requesting streaming media. This helps to reduce the network transmission load of the Network Camera while serving multiple clients at the same time. Note that to utilize this feature, the Network Camera must be configured to enable multicast streaming at the same time. For more information, see RTSP Streaming on page 34.

TCP: This protocol guarantees the complete delivery of streaming data and thus provides better video quality. The downside of this protocol is that its real-time effect is not as good as that of the UDP protocol.

HTTP: This protocol allows the same quality as TCP protocol without needing to open specific ports for streaming under some network environments. Users inside a firewall can utilize this protocol to allow streaming data through.

MP4 Saving Options

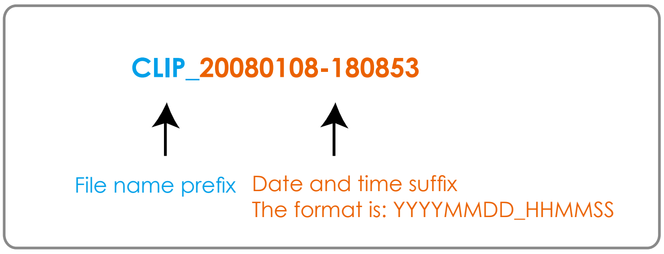


Users can record the live video as they are watching it by clicking  Start MP4 Recording on the main page. Here, you can specify the storage destination and file name.

Folder: Specify a storage destination for the recorded video files.

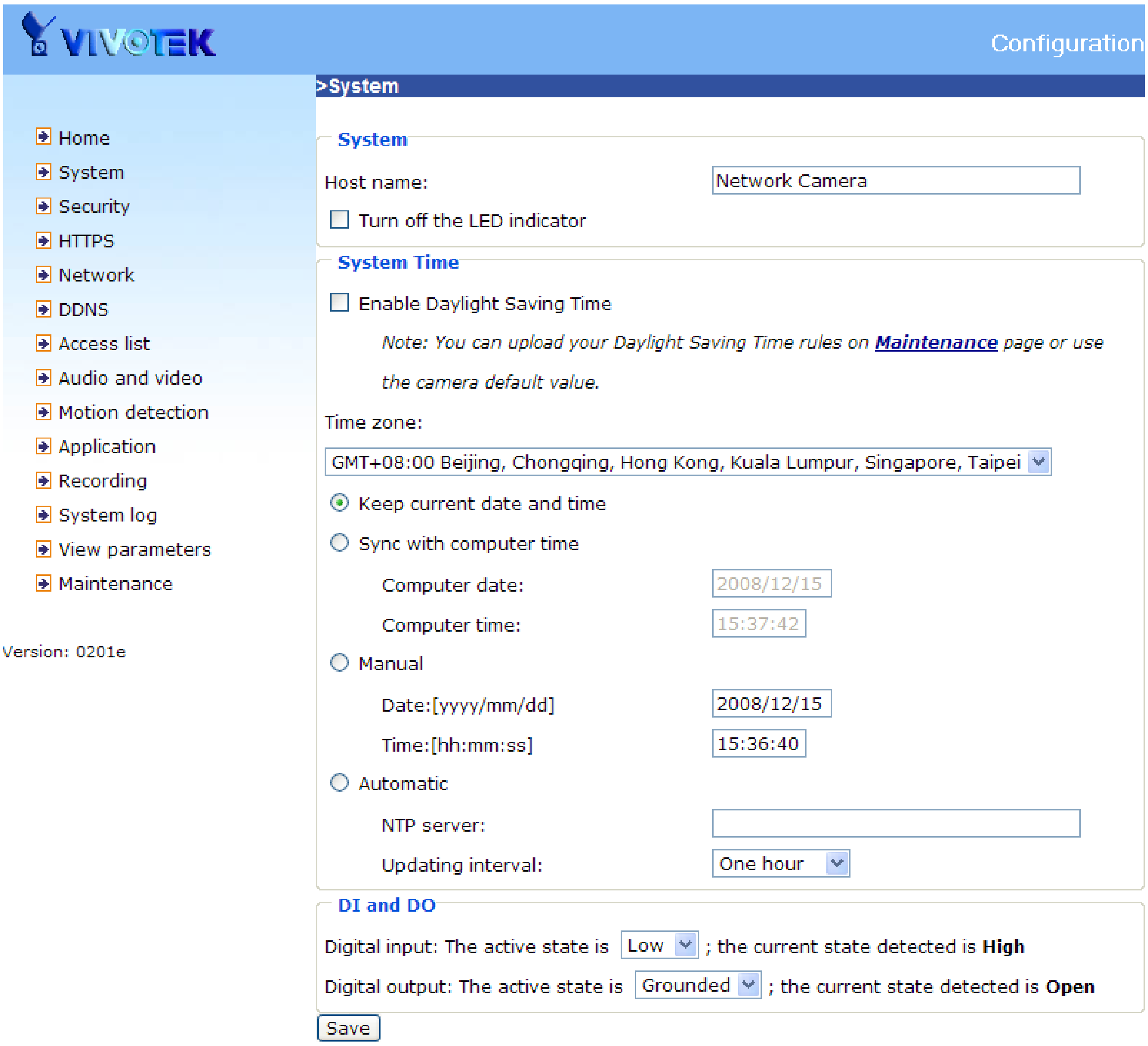
File name prefix: Enter the text that will be put in front of the video file name.

Add date and time suffix to the file name: Select this option to add date and time to the file name suffix.



Configuration

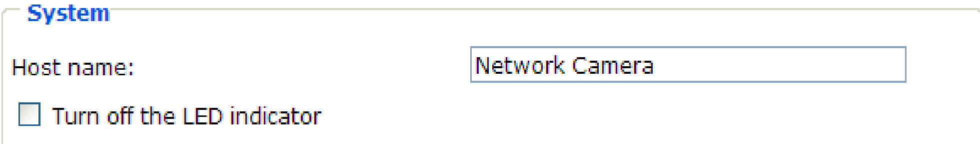
Click **Configuration** on the main page will enter the camera setting pages. Note that only Administrators can access the configuration page.



System

This section explains how to configure the basic settings for the Network Camera, such as the host name and system time. It is composed of the following three columns: System, System Time and DI and DO. When completed with the settings on this page, click **Save** on the page bottom to enable the settings.

System

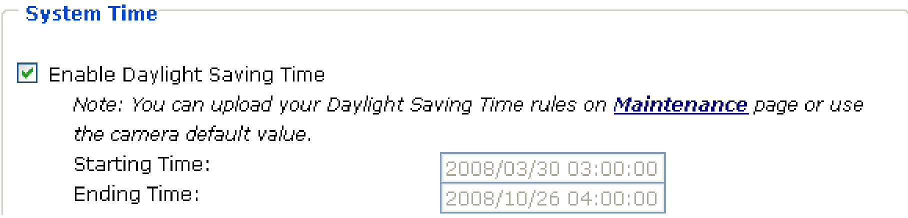


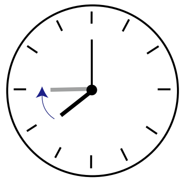
Host name: Enter a desired name for the Network Camera. The text will be displayed at the top of the main page.

Turn off the LED indicators: If you don't want to let others know that the network camera is working, you can select this option to turn off the LED indicators.

System Time

Enable Daylight Saving Time: Select this option to enable daylight saving time (DST). During DST, the system clock moves one hour ahead. Note that to utilize this feature, please set the time zone for your Network Camera first. Then, the starting time and ending time of the DST is displayed upon selecting this option. To manually configure the daylight saving time rules, please refer to Upload / Export Daylight Saving Time Configuration File on page 75 for details.





Time zone: Select the appropriate time zone from the list.

Keep current date and time: Select this option to preserve the current date and time of the Network Camera. The Network Camera's internal real-time clock maintains the date and time even when the power of the system is turned off.

Sync with computer time: Select this option to synchronize the date and time of the Network Camera with the local computer. The read-only date and time of the PC is displayed as updated.

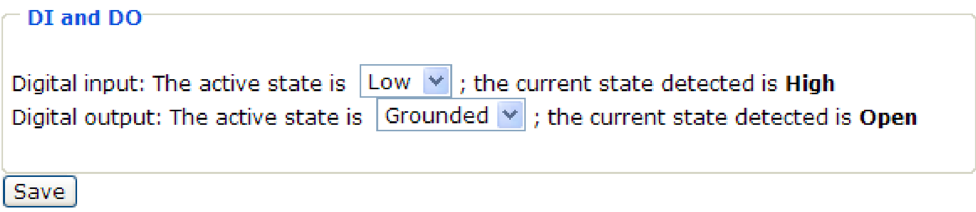
Manual: The administrator can enter the date and time manually. Note that the date and time format are [yyyy/mm/dd] and [hh:mm:ss].

Automatic: The Network Time Protocol is a protocol which synchronizes computer clocks by periodically querying an NTP Server.

NTP server: Assign the IP address or domain name of the time-server. Leaving the text box blank connects the Network Camera to the default time servers.

Update interval: Select to update the time with the NTP server on hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

DI and DO



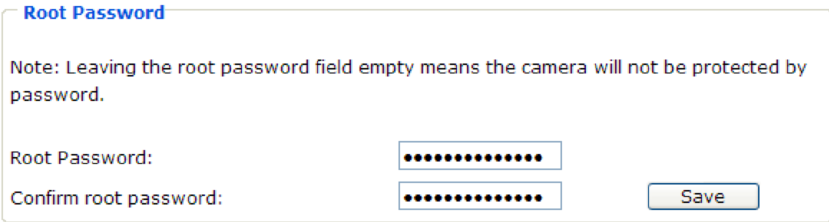
Digital input: Select High or Low to define normal status of the digital input. The Network Camera will report the current status.

Digital output: Select Grounded or Open to define normal status of the digital output. The Network Camera will show whether the trigger is activated or not.

Security

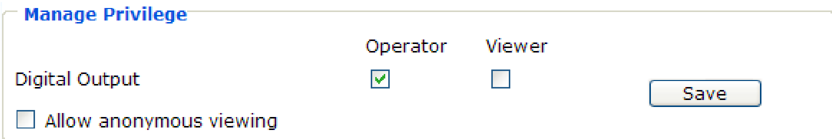
This section explains how to enable password protection and create multiple accounts.

Root Password



The administrator account name is “root”, which is permanent and can not be deleted. If you want to add more accounts in Manage User column, please apply a password for the “root” account first.
1. Type the password identically in both text boxes, and click **Save** to enable password protection.
2. A window will be prompted for authentication; type the correct user’s name and password in their respective fields to access the Network Camera.

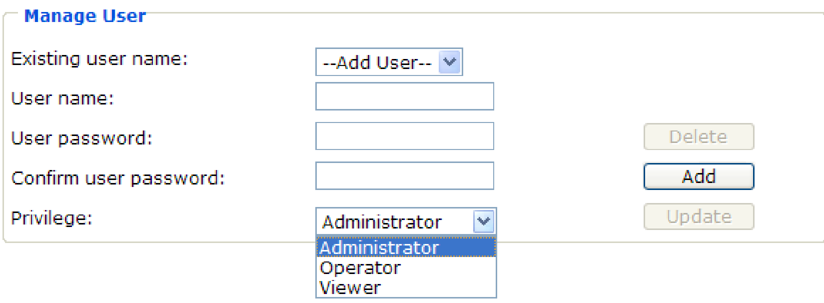
Manage Privilege



Digital Output: You can modify the manage privilege (Digital Output) of operators or viewers. Check or uncheck the item, then click **Save** to enable the settings. If you give Viewer the privilege to control Digital Output, Operators will also have the ability to control the Network Camera through the main page. (Please refer to Main Page on page 16.)

Allow anonymous viewing: If you check this item, any client can access the live stream without entering a User ID and Password.

Manage User



Administrators can add up to 20 user accounts.
1. Input the new user’s name and password.
2. Select the privilege level for new user account. Click **Add** to enable the settings.

Access rights are sorted by user privilege (Administrator, Operator, and Viewer). Only administrators can access the Configuration page. Though operators cannot access the Configurationpage, they can use the URL Commands to get and set the value of parameters. For more information, please refer to URL Commands of the Network Camera on page 78. Viewers access only the main page for live viewing.F

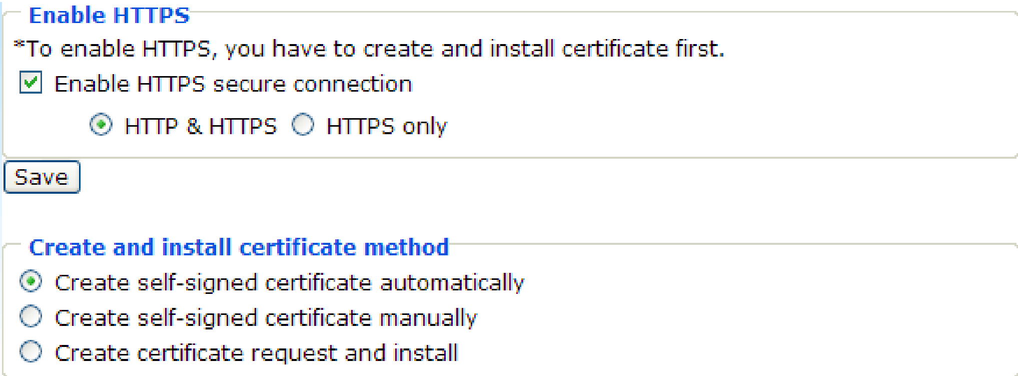
Here you also can change user’s access rights or delete user accounts.
1. Select an existing account to modify.
2. Make necessary changes then click **Update** or **Delete** to enable the settings.

HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol over SSL)

This section explains how to enable authentication and encrypted communication over SSL (Secure Socket Layer). It helps protect streaming data transmission over the Internet on higher security level.

Enable HTTPS

Check this item to enable HTTPS communication, then select a connection option: "HTTP & HTTPS" or "HTTPS only". Note that you have to create and install certificate first in the second column before clicking the **Save** button.

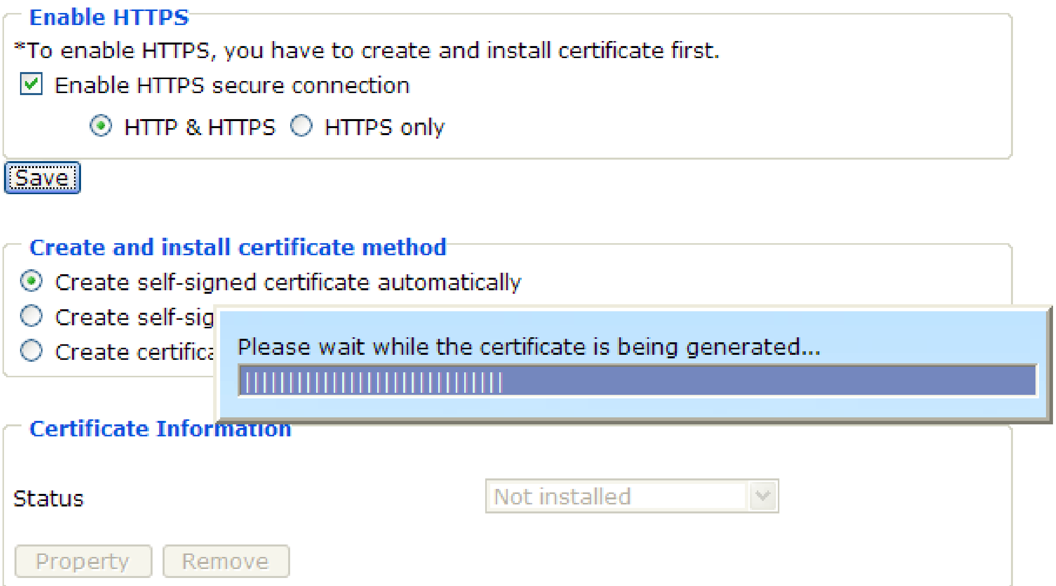


Create and Install Certificate Method

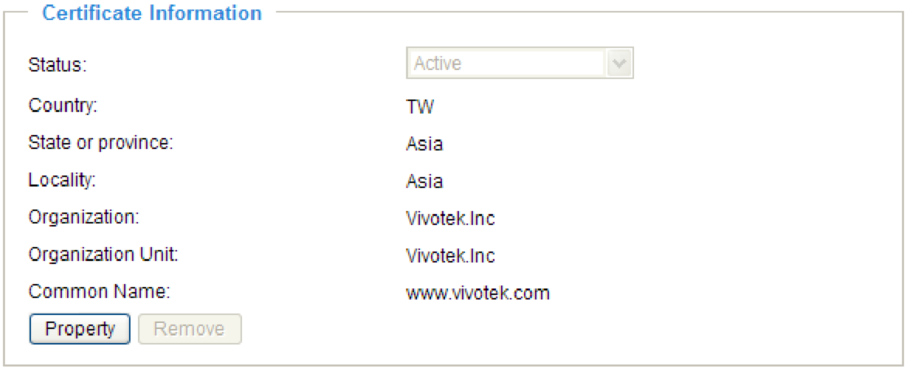
Before using HTTPS for communication with the Network Camera, a **Certificate** must be created first. There are three ways to create and install certificate:

Create self-signed certificate automatically

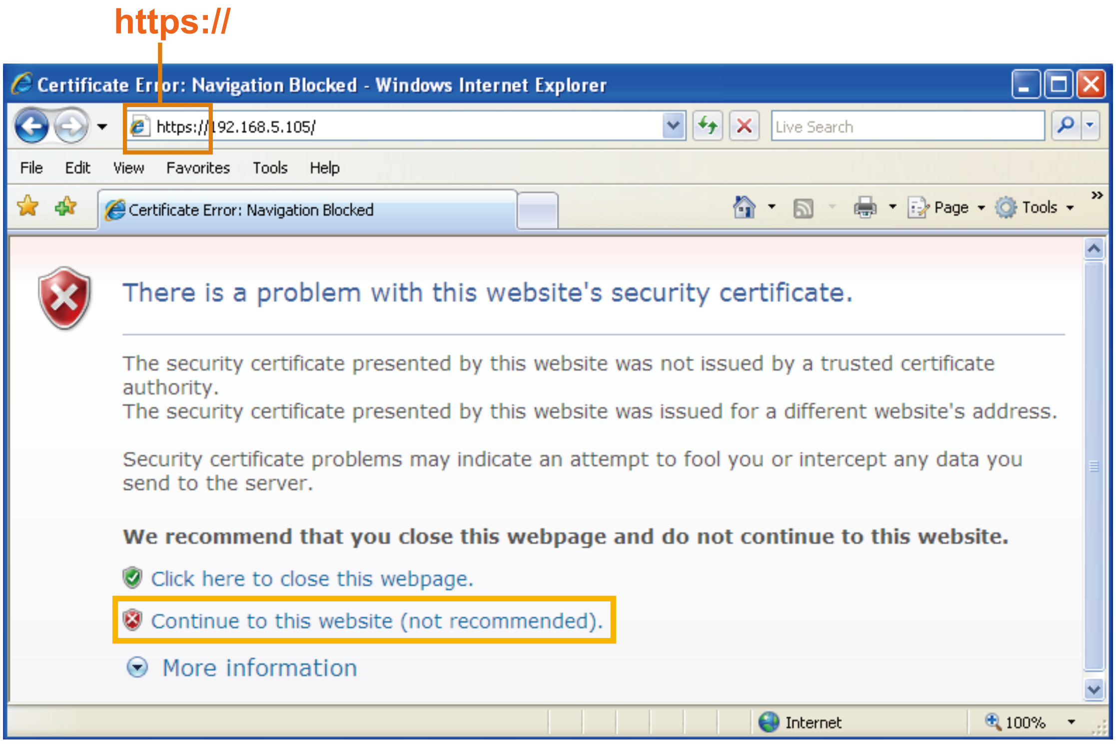
1. Select this option.
2. In the first column, check **Enable HTTPS secure connection**, then select a connection option: “HTTP & HTTPS” or “HTTPS only”.
3. Click **Save** to generate certificate.



4. The Certificate Information will automatically be displayed in the third column as shown below. You can click **Property** to see the detailed information of the certificate.

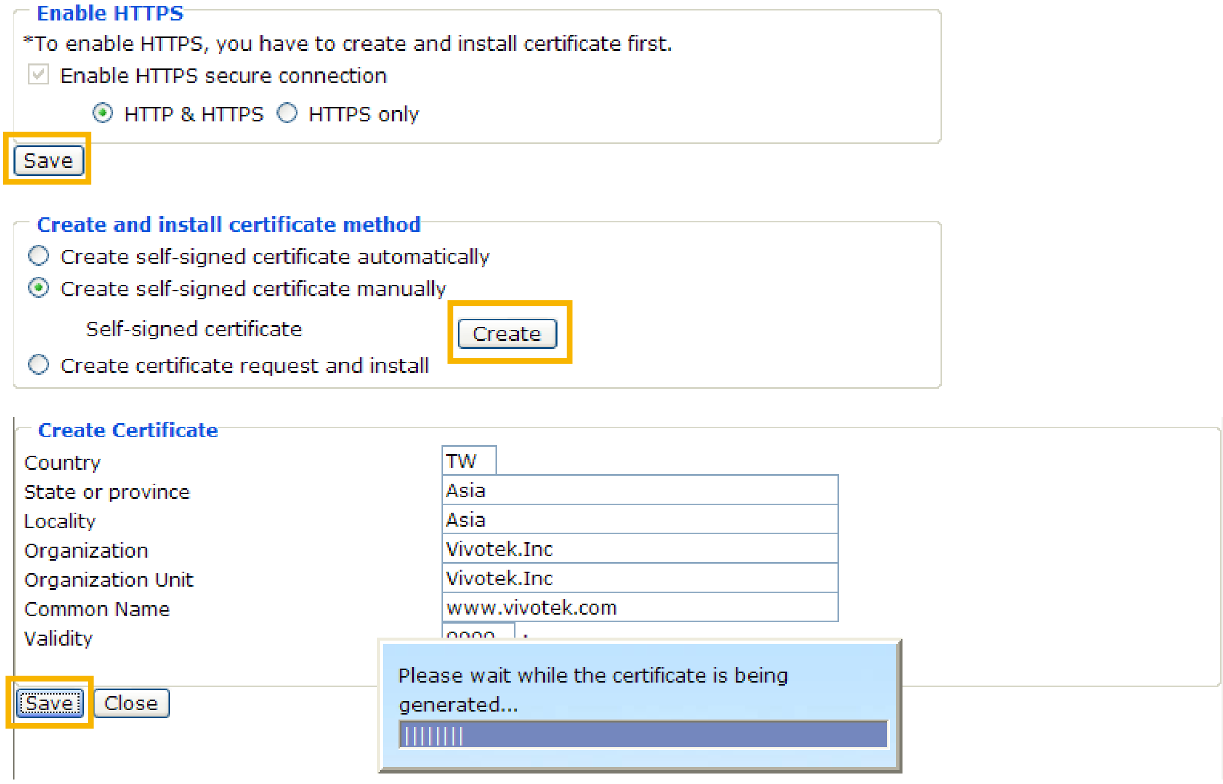


5. Click **Home** to return to the main page. Change the address from "http://" to "https://" in the address bar and press **Enter** on your keyboard. If you see the following message, please click **Continue to this website**.

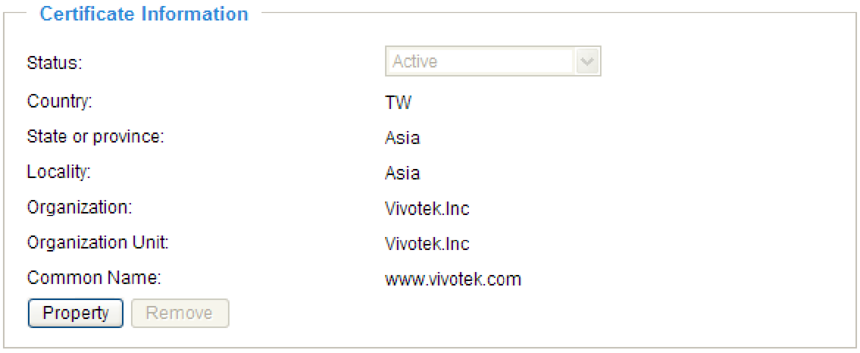


Create self-signed certificate manually

1. Select this option.
2. Click **Create** to open a Create Certificate page, then click **Save** to generate the certificate.



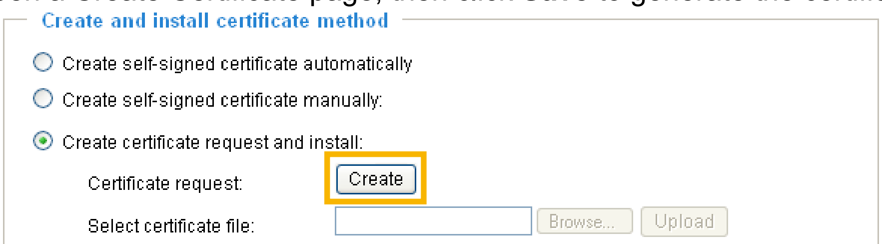
3. The Certificate Information will automatically be displayed in the third column as shown below. You can click **Property** to see the detailed information of the certificate.

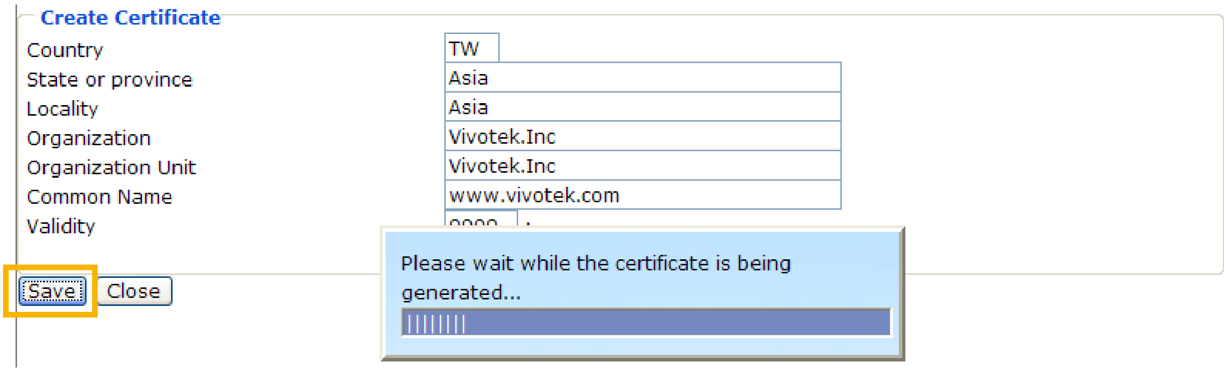


4. In the first column, check **Enable HTTPS secure connection**, then select a connection option: "HTTP & HTTPS" or "HTTPS only". Click **Save** to enable the settings.
5. Please refer to step 5. on last page.

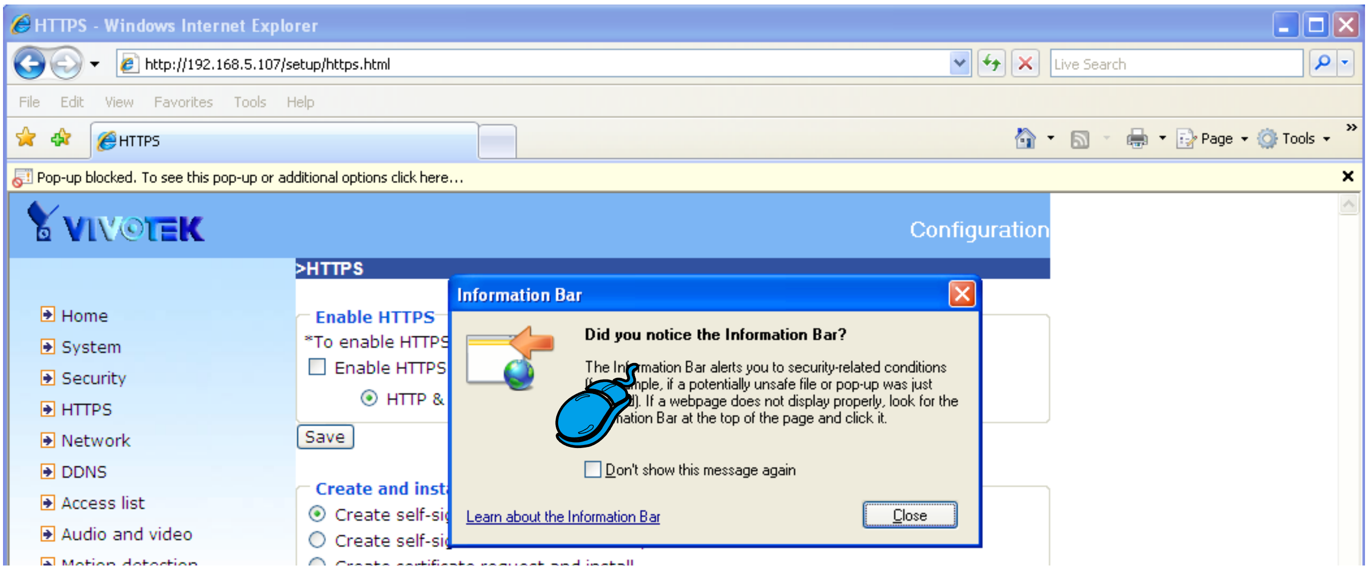
Create certificate and install : Select this option if you want to create a certificate from a certificate authority.

1. Select this option.
2. Click **Create** to open a Create Certificate page, then click **Save** to generate the certificate.

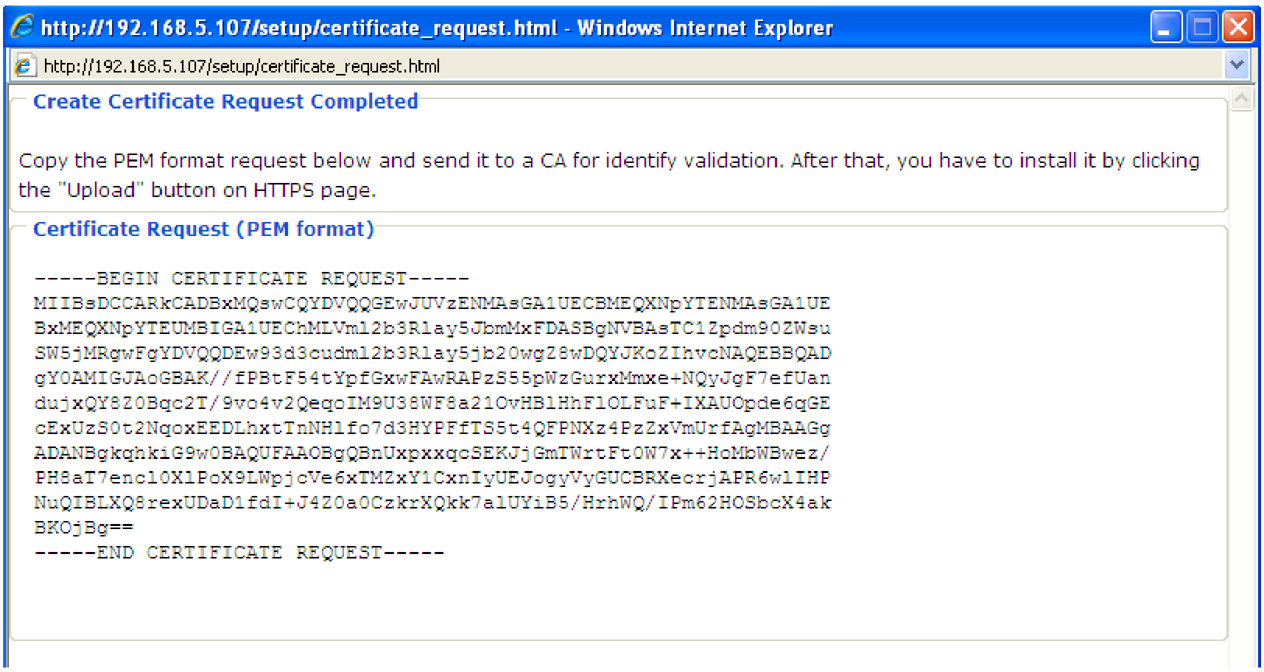




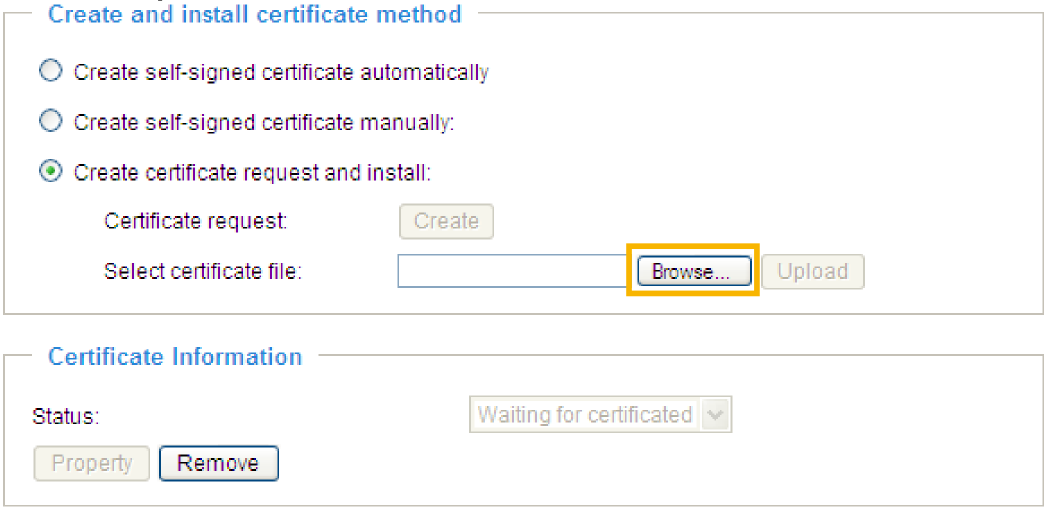
3. If you see the following Information bar, click OK and click on the Information bar on the top of the page to allow pop-ups.



4. The Pop-up window shows an example of a certificate request.



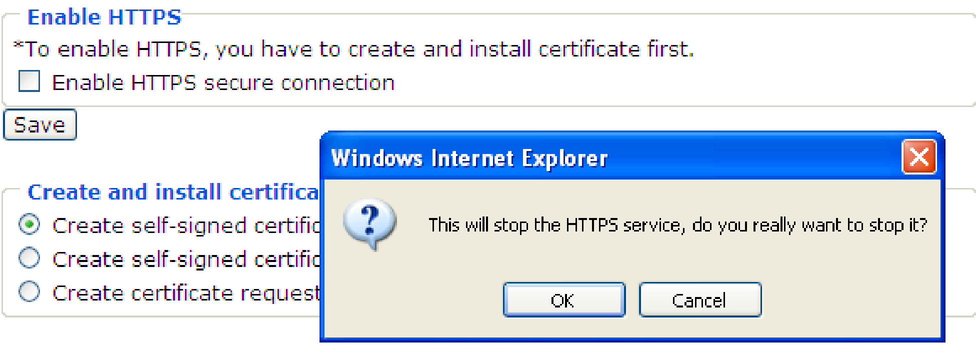
5. Look for a trusted certificate authority that issues digital certificates. Enroll the Network Camera. Wait for the certificate authority to issue a SSL certificate; click **Browse...** to search for the issued certificate, then click **Upload** in the second column.



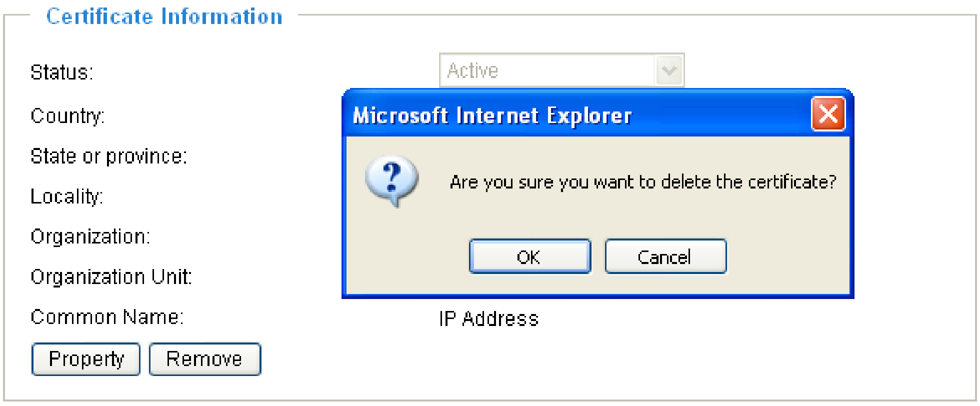
6. Please refer to step 4.~ 5. on page 25.

NOTE

► *How to cancel HTTPS settings?*
   *1. Uncheck **Enable HTTPS secure connection** in the first column and click **Save**, then a warning dialog will pop up.*
   *2. Click **OK** to disable HTTPS.*



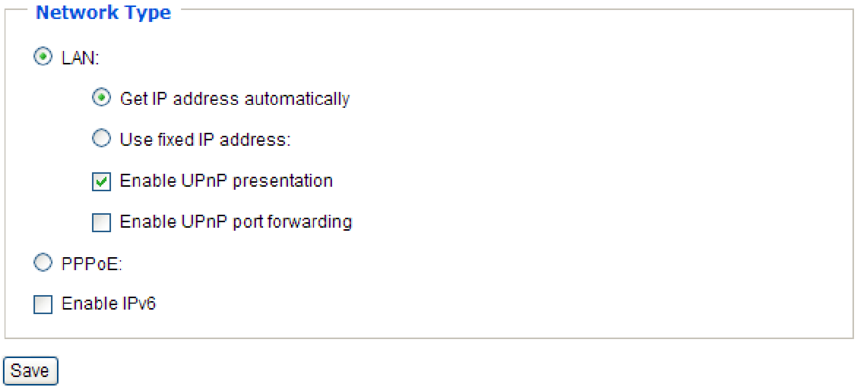
► *If you want to create and install other certificate, please remove the existing one. To remove the signed certificated, uncheck the **Enable HTTPS secure connection** in the first column and click **Save**. Then click **Remove** to erase the certificate.*



Network

This section explains how to configure wired network connection for the Network Camera.

Network Type

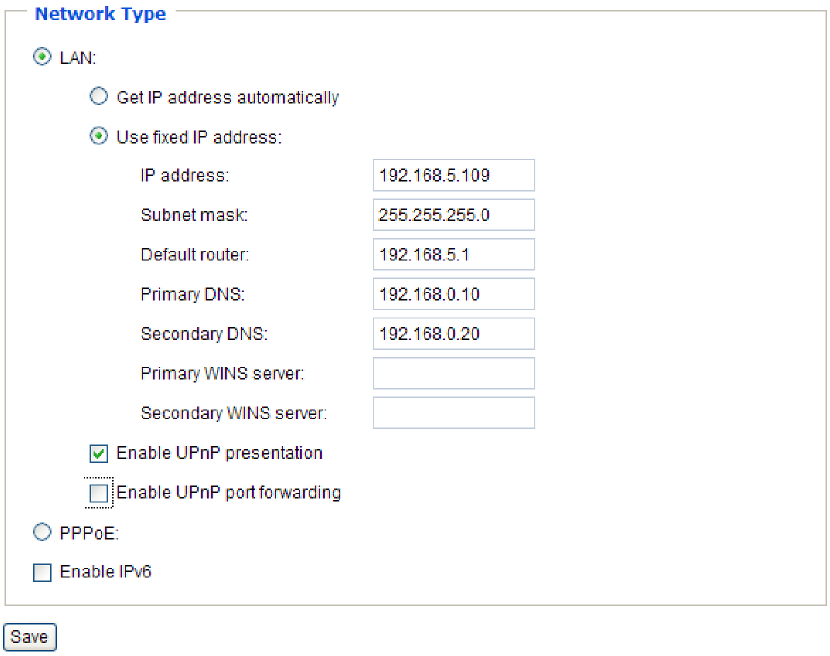


LAN

Select this option when the Network Camera is deployed on a local area network (LAN) and is intended to be accessed by local computers. The default setting of Network Type is LAN. Remember to click **Save** when you complete the Network setting.

Get IP address automatically: Select this option to obtain an available dynamic IP address assigned by the DHCP server each time the camera is connected to the LAN.

Use fixed IP address: Select this option to manually assign a static IP address to the Network Camera.



1. You can make use of VIVOTEK installation wizard 2 on the software CD to easily set up the Network Camera on the LAN. Please refer to Software Installation on page 10 for details.
2. Enter the static IP, Subnet mask, Default router, Primary DNS provided by your ISP.

Subnet mask: This is used to determine if the destination is in the same subnet. The default value is “255.255.255.0”.

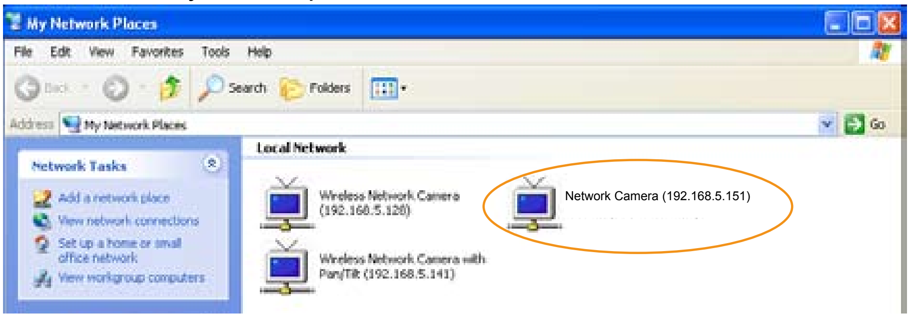
Default router: This is the gateway used to forward frames to destinations in a different subnet. Invalid router setting will fail the transmission to destinations in different subnet.

Primary DNS: The primary domain name server that translates hostnames into IP addresses.
Secondary DNS: Secondary domain name server that backups the Primary DNS.

Primary WINS server: The primary WINS server that maintains the database of computer name and IP address.

Secondary WINS server: The secondary WINS server that maintains the database of computer name and IP address.

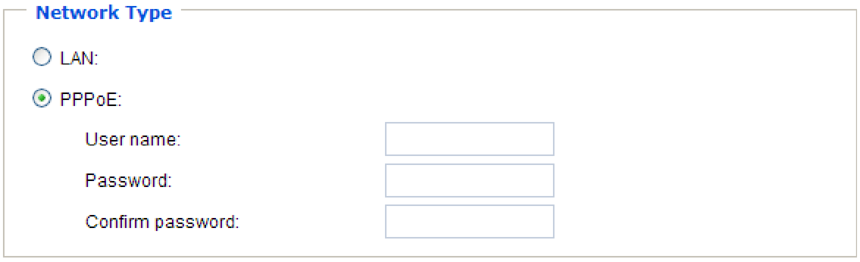
Enable UPnP presentation: Select this option to enable UPnP™ presentation for your Network Camera so that whenever a Network Camera is presented to the LAN, shortcuts of connected Network Cameras will be listed in My Network Places. You can click the shortcut to link to the web browser. Currently, UPnP™ is supported by Windows XP or later. Note that to utilize this feature, please make sure the UPnP™ component is installed on your computer.



Enable UPnP port forwarding: To access the Network Camera from the Internet, select this option to allow the Network Camera to open ports on the router automatically so that video streams can be sent out from a LAN. To utilize of this feature, make sure that your router supports UPnP™ and it is activated.

PPPoE (Point-to-point over Ethernet)

Select this option to configure your Network Camera to make it accessible from anywhere as long as there is an Internet connection. Note that to utilize this feature, it requires an account provided by your ISP.



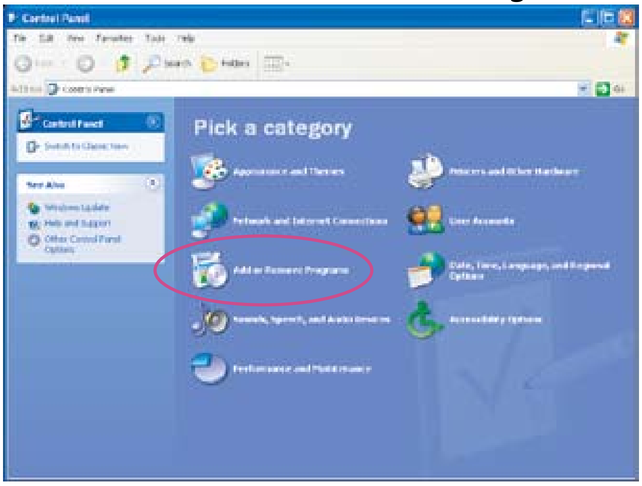
Follow the steps below to acquire your Network Camera's public IP address.
1. Set up the Network Camera on the LAN.
2. Go to Home > Configuration > Application > Server Settings (please refer to Server Settings on page 62) to add a new server -- email or FTP server.
3. Go to Configuration > Application > Media Settings (please refer to Media Settings on page 65). Select System log so that you will receive the system log in TXT file format which contains the Network Camera's public IP address in your email or on the FTP server.
4. Go to Configuration > Network > Network Type. Select PPPoE and enter the user name and password provided by your ISP. Click **Save** to enable the settings.
5. The Network Camera will reboot.
6. Disconnect the power to the Network Camera; remove it from the LAN environment.

NOTE

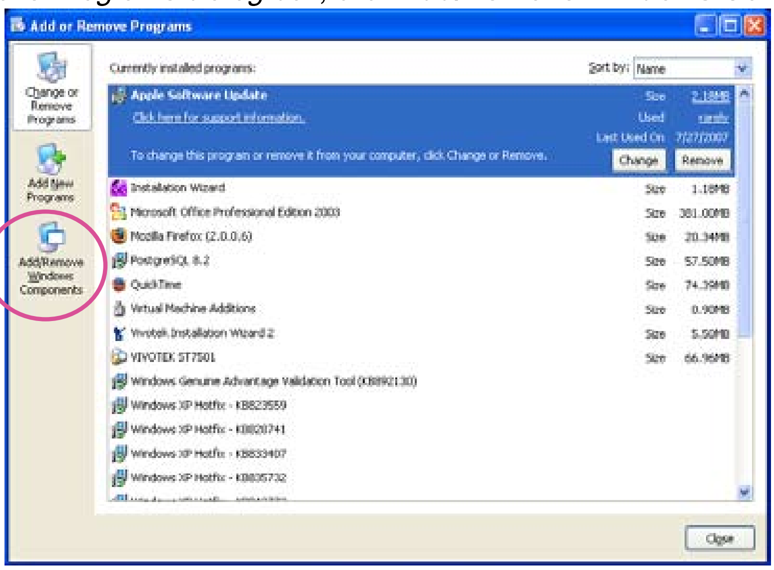
► *If the default ports are already used by other device connecting to the same router, the Network Camera will select other ports for the Network Camera.*

► *If UPnP™ is not supported by your router, you will see the following message:*
Error: Router does not support UPnP port forwarding.

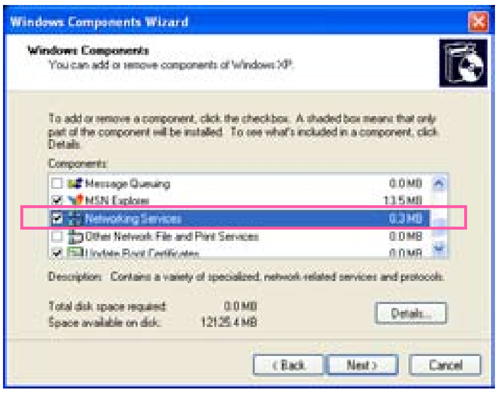
► *Steps to enable UPnP™ user interface on your computer:*
Note that you must log on to the computer as a system administrator to install the UPnP™ components.
*1. Go to Start, click **Control Panel**, then click **Add or Remove Programs**.*



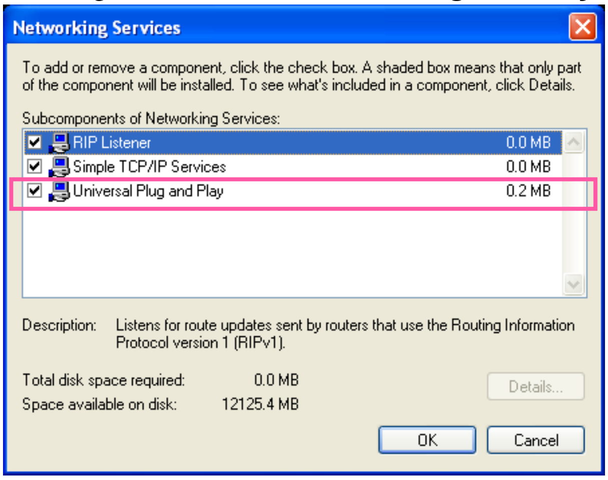
*2. In the Add or Remove Programs dialog box, click **Add/Remove Windows Components**.*



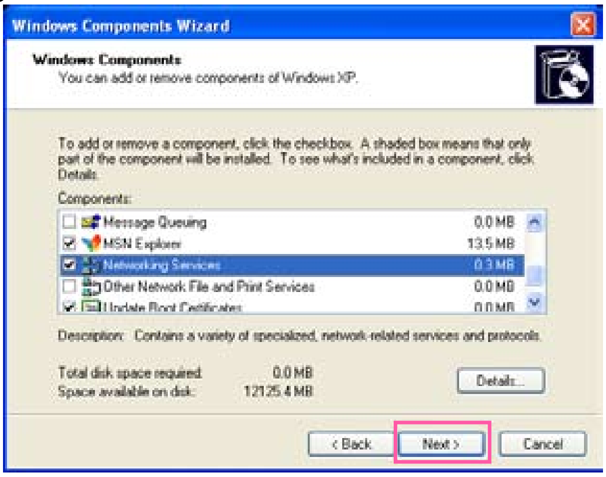
*3. In the Windows Components Wizard dialog box, select **Networking Services** then click **Details**.*



4. In the Networking Services dialog box, select **Universal Plug and Play** then click **OK**.



5. Click **Next** in the following window.



6. Click **Finish**. UPnP™ is enabled.

► How does UPnP™ work?
UPnP™ networking technology provides automatic IP configuration and dynamic discovery of devices added to a network. Services and capabilities offered by networked devices, such as printing and file sharing, are available among each other without the need for cumbersome network configuration. In the case of Network Cameras, you will see Network Camera shortcuts under My Network Places.

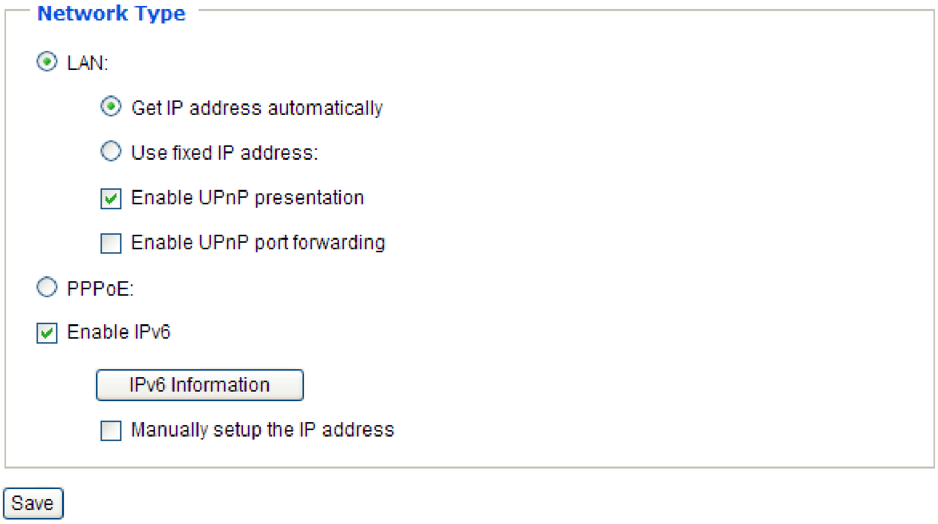
► Enabling UPnP port forwarding allows the Network Camera to open a secondary HTTP port on the router-not HTTP port-meaning that you have to add the secondary HTTP port number to the Network Camera's public address in order to access the Network Camera from the Internet. For example, when the HTTP port is set to 80 and the secondary HTTP port is set to 8080, refer to the list below for the Network Camera's IP address.

From the Internet	On the LAN
http://203.67.124.123:8080	http://192.168.4.160 or http://192.168.4.160:8080

► If the PPPoE settings are incorrectly configured or the Internet access is not working, restore the Network Camera to factory default; please refer to Restore on page 74 for details. After the Network Camera is reset to factory default, it is accessible on the LAN.

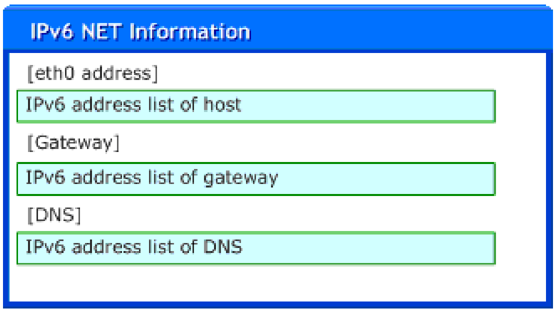
Enable IPv6

Select this option then click **Save** to enable IPv6 settings.
Please note that this only works if your network environment and hardware equipment support IPv6. The browser should be Microsoft® Internet Explorer 6.5, Mozilla Firefox 3.0 or above.



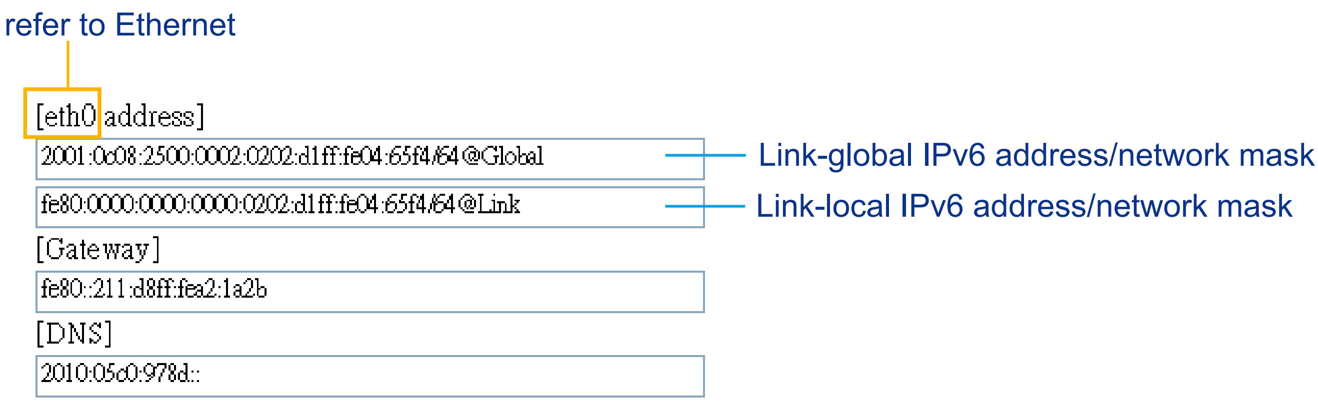
When IPv6 is enabled, by default, the network camera will listen to router advertisements and be assigned with a link-local IPv6 address accordingly.

<u>IPv6 Information</u>: Click this button to get the IPv6 information as shown below.



If your IPv6 settings are successful, the IPv6 address list will be listed in the pop-up window. The IPv6 address will be displayed as follows:

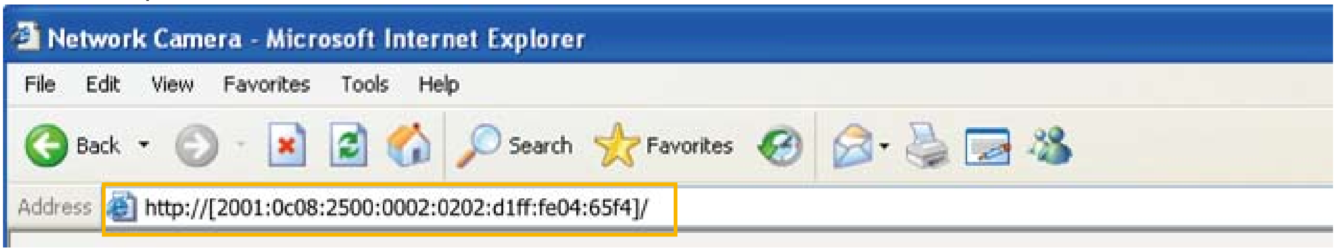
For example:



Please follow the steps below to link to IPv6 address:
1. Open your web browser.
2. Enter the link-global or link-local IPv6 address to the address bar of your web browser.
3. The format should be:



4. Press **Enter** on the keyboard or click **Refresh** button to refresh the webpage.
For example:

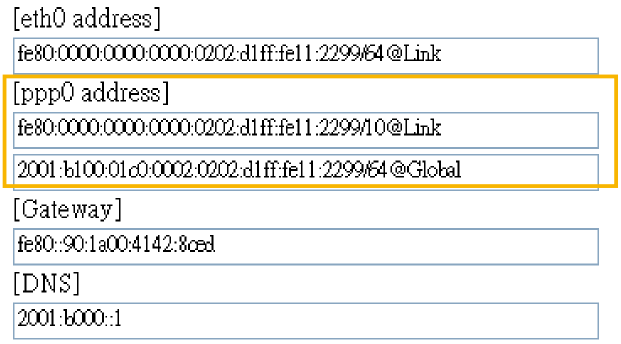


NOTE

► *If you have the Secondary HTTP port (the default value is 8080), you can also link to the webpage in the following address format: (Please refer to **HTTP** on page 35 for detailed information.)*



► *If you choose PPPoE as the Network Type, the [PPP0 address] will be displayed in the IPv6 information column as shown below.*

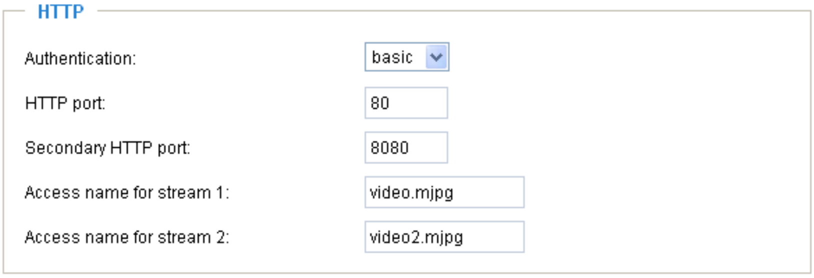


Manually setup the IP address: Select this option to manually setup IPv6 settings if your network environment does not have DHCPv6 server and router advertisements enabled routers.
If you check this item, the following blanks will be displayed for you to enter the corresponding information:



HTTP

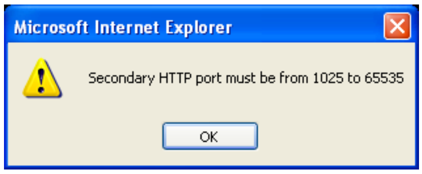
To utilize HTTP authentication, make sure that your have set a password for the Network Camera first; please refer to Security on page 23 for details.



Authentication: Depending on your network security requirements, the Network Camera provides two types of security settings for an HTTP transaction: basic and digest.
If **basic** authentication is selected, the password is sent in plain text format and there can be potential risks of being intercepted. If **digest** authentication is selected, user credentials are encrypted using MD5 algorithm and thus provide better protection against unauthorized accesses.

HTTP port / Secondary HTTP port: By default, the HTTP port is set to 80 and the secondary HTTP port is set to 8080. They can also be assigned to another port number between 1025 and 65535. If the ports are incorrectly assigned, the following warning messages will be displayed:





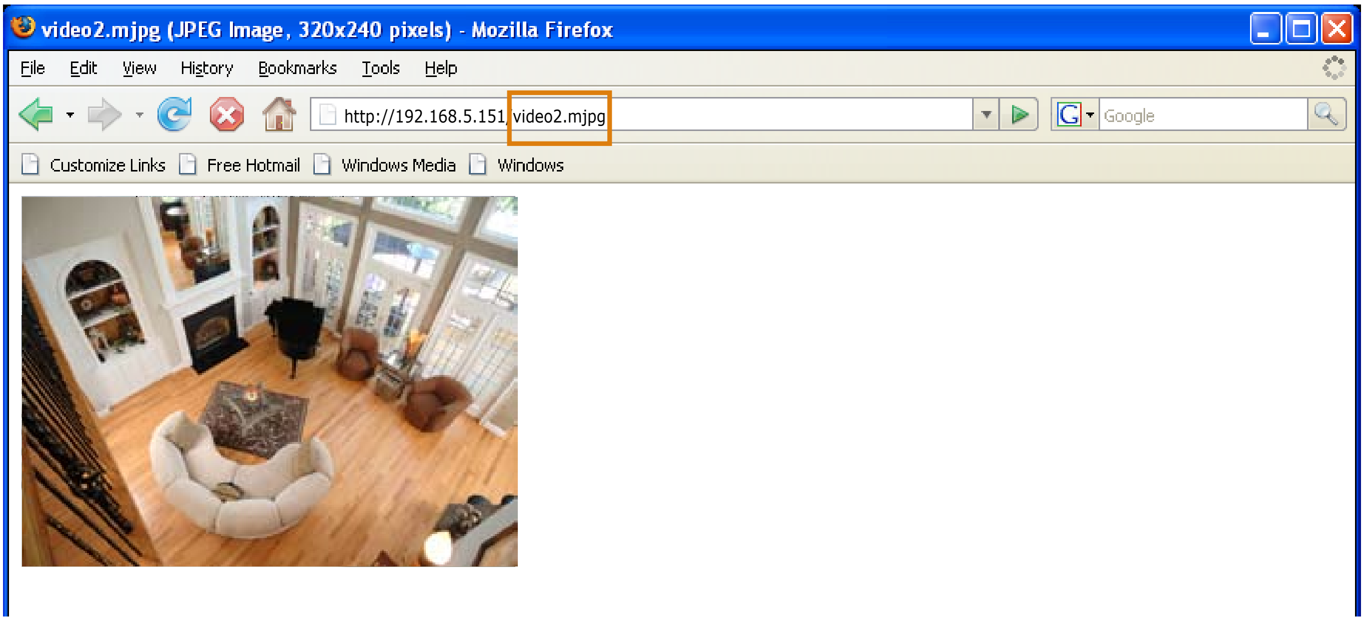
To access the Network Camera on the LAN, both the HTTP port and secondary HTTP port can be used to access the Network Camera. For example, when the HTTP port is set to 80 and the secondary HTTP port is set to 8080, refer to the list below for the Network Camera's IP address.

In LAN
http://192.168.4.160 or http://192.168.4.160:8080

Access name for stream 1 / Access name for stream 2: The access name is used to differentiate the streaming source.

When using Mozilla Firefox or Netscape to access the Network Camera and the video mode is set to JPEG, users will receive video comprised of continuous JPEG images. This technology, known as "server push", allows the Network Camera to feed live pictures to Mozilla Firefox and Netscape.

URL command -- http://<ip address>:<http port>/<access name for stream1 or stream2>
For example, when the Access name for stream 2 is set to video2.mjpg:
1. Launch Mozilla Firefox or Netscape.
2. Type the URL command in the address bar. Press **Enter**.
3. The JPEG images will be displayed in your web browser.



NOTE

► *Microsoft® Internet Explorer does not support server push technology; therefore, using http://<ip address>:<http port>/<access name for stream1 or stream2> will fail to access the Network Camera.*

HTTPS



By default, the HTTPS port is set to 443. It also can be assigned with another port number between 1025 and 65535.

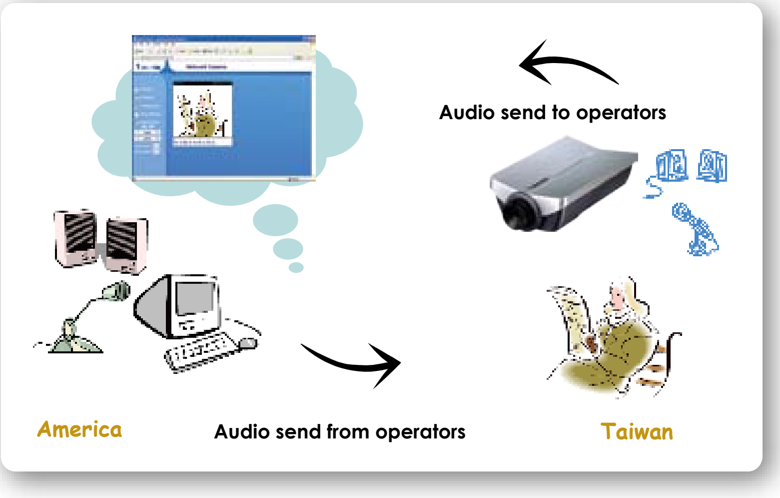
Two Way Audio

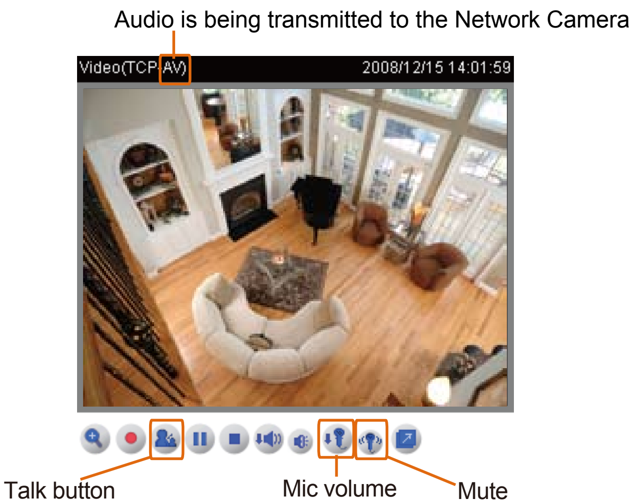


By default, the two way audio port is set to 5060. Also, it can be assigned with another port number between 1025 and 65535.

The Network Camera supports two way audio communication so that operators can transmit and receive audio simultaneously. By using the Network Camera's built-in or external microphone and an external speaker, you can communicate with people around the Network Camera.

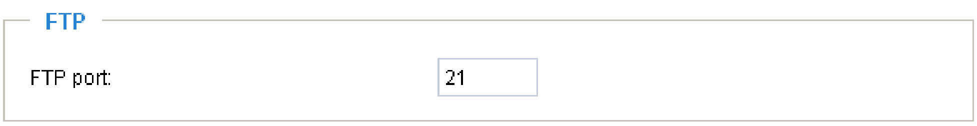
Note that as JPEG only transmits a series of JPEG images to the client, to enable the two-way audio function, make sure the video mode is set to “MPEG-4” on the Audio and Video Settings page and the media option is set to “Video and Audio” on the Client Settings page. Please refer to Client Settings on page 19 and Audio and Video Settings on page 48.





Click to enable audio transmission to the Network Camera; click to adjust the volume of microphone; click to turn off the audio. To stop talking, click again.

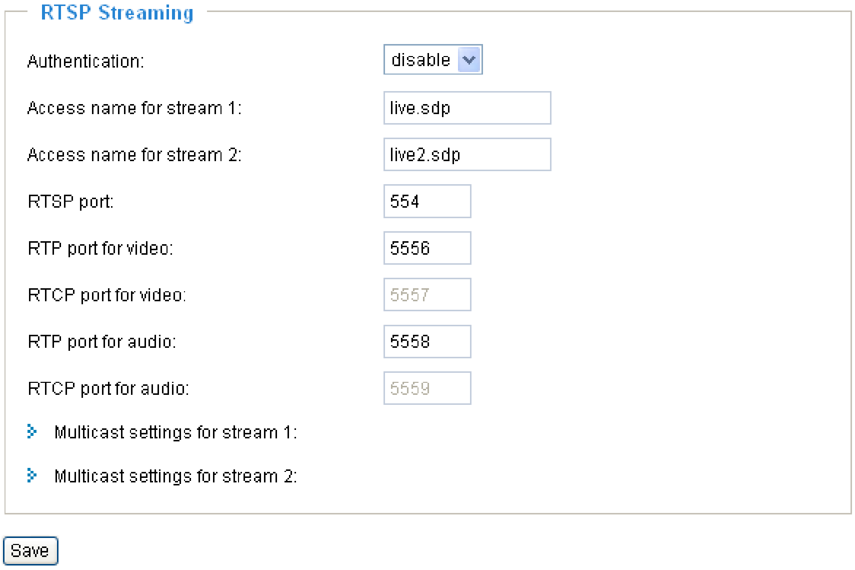
FTP



FTP server allows the user to save recorded video clips. And you can utilize VIVOTEK Installation Wizard 2 to upgrade firmware via FTP server. By default, the FTP port is set to 21. It also can be assigned with another port number between 1025 and 65535.

RTSP Streaming

To utilize the RTSP streaming authentication, make sure that your have set a password for the Network Camera first; please refer to Security on page 23 for details.



Authentication: Depending on your network security requirements, the Network Camera provides three types of security settings for streaming via RTSP protocol: disable, basic and digest.
If **basic** authentication is selected, the password is sent in plain text format; there can be potential risks of being intercepted. If **digest** authentication is selected, user credentials are encrypted in MD5 algorithm and thus provide better protection against unauthorized accesses.

The availability of the RTSP streaming for the three authentication modes is listed in the following table:

	Quick Time player	Real Player
Disable	O	O
Basic	O	O
Digest	O	X

Access name for stream 1 / Access name for stream 2: This Network camera supports dual streams simultaneously. The access name is used to differentiate the streaming source.
If you want to use a RTSP player to access the Network Camera, you have to set the video mode to MPEG-4, and use the following RTSP URL command to request transmission of streaming data.

rtsp://<ip address>:<rtsp port>/<access name for stream1 or stream2>
For example, when the access name for stream 1 is set to live.sdp:
1. Launch an RTSP player.
2. Choose File > Open URL. A URL dialog box will pop up.
3. Type the URL command in the text box. For example:
4. The live video will be displayed in your player as shown below.





RTSP port /RTP port for video, audio/ RTCP port for video, audio
The RTSP (Real-Time Streaming Protocol) controls the delivery of streaming media. By default, the port number is set to 554.

■ The RTP (Real-time Transport Protocol) is used to deliver video and audio data to the clients. By default, the RTP port for video is set to 5556 and the RTP port for audio is set to 5558.

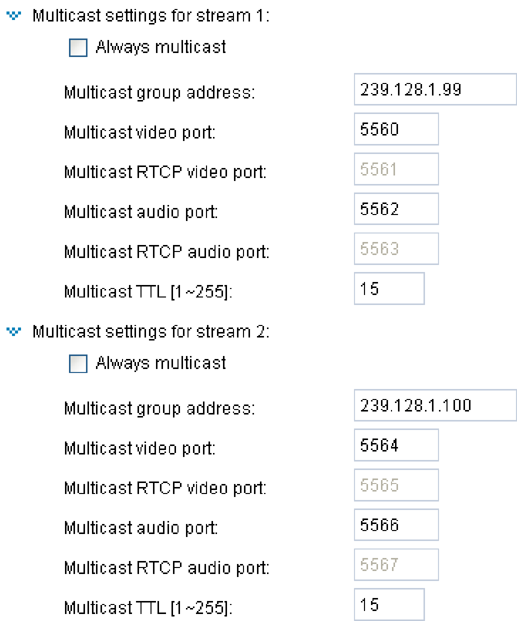
■ The RTCP (Real-time Transport Control Protocol) allows the Network Camera to transmit the data by monitoring Internet traffic volume. By default, the RTCP port for video is set to 5557 and the RTCP port for audio is set to 5559.

The five ports can be changed to values between 1025 and 65535. The RTP port must be an even number and the RTCP port is the RTP port number plus one, and thus is always odd. When the RTP port changes, the RTCP port will change accordingly.

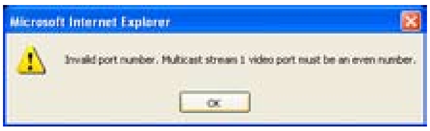
If the RTP ports are incorrectly assigned, the following warning message will be displayed:



Multicast settings for stream 1 / Multicast settings for stream 2: Click the items to display the detailed configuration information. Select the Always multicast option to enable multicast for stream 1 or stream 2.

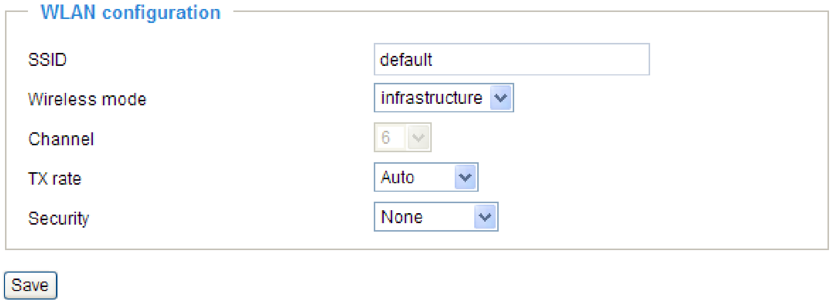


Unicast video transmission delivers a stream through point-to-point transmission; multicast, on the other hand, sends a stream to the multicast group address and allows multiple clients to acquire the stream at the same time by requesting a copy from the multicast group address. Therefore, enabling multicast can effectively save Internet bandwith.
The five ports can be changed to values between 1025 and 65535. The multicast RTP port must be an even number and the multicast RTCP port number is the multicast RTP port number plus one, and is thus always odd. When the multicast RTP port changes, the multicast RTCP port will change accordingly.
If the multicast RTP video ports are incorrectly assigned, the following warning message will be displayed:



Multicast TTL [1~255]: The multicast TTL (Time to live) is the value that tells the router the range a packet can be forwarded.

Wireless LAN (IP7139 only)

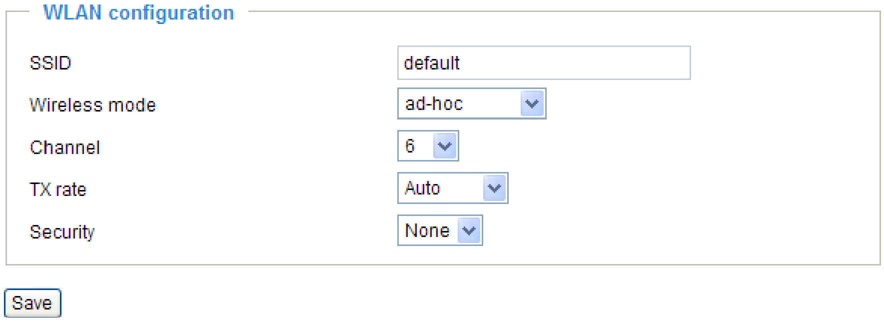


SSID (Service Set Identifier): This is the name that identifies a wireless network. Access Points and wireless clients attempting to connect to a specific WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) must use the same SSID. The default setting is "default". Note: The maximum length for an SSID is 32 single-byte characters and cannot consist of ", <, >, or blank spaces.

Wireless mode: Click on the pull-down menu to select from the following options:

■ Infrastructure: Connect the Network Camera to the WLAN via an Access Point. (default setting)

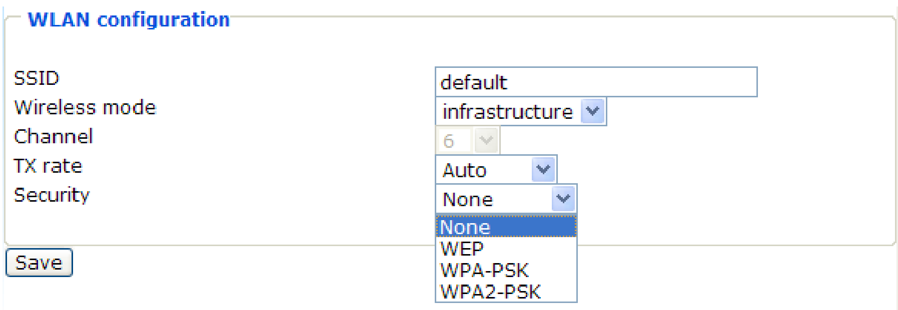
■ Ad-Hoc: Connect the Network Camera directly to a host equipped with a wireless adapter in a peer-to-peer environment.



Channel: While in infrastructure mode, the channel is selected automatically to match the channel setting of the selected Access Point. In Ad-Hoc mode, the channel must be manually set to the same channel for each wireless adapter. The default channel setting depends on the installed region.

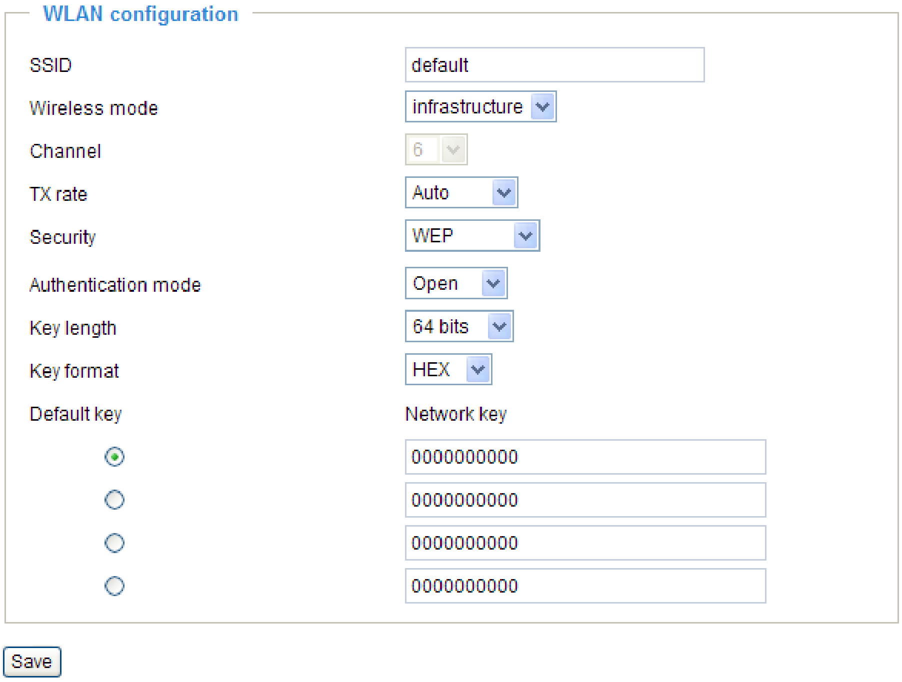
TX rate: This field is for selecting the maximum transmission rate over the network. The default setting is "auto", that is, the Network Camera will try to connect to other wireless devices with highest transmission rate.

Security: Select the data encrypt method. There are four types, including: none, WEP, WPA-PSK, and WPA2-PSK.



1. None: No data encryption.

2. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy): This allows communication only with other devices with identical WEP settings.



■ Authentication Mode: Choose one of the following modes. The default setting is “Open”.
Open – Communicates the key across the network.
Shared – Allows communication only with other devices with identical WEP settings.

■ Key length: The administrator can set the key length to 64 or 128 bits.
The default setting is “64 bits”.

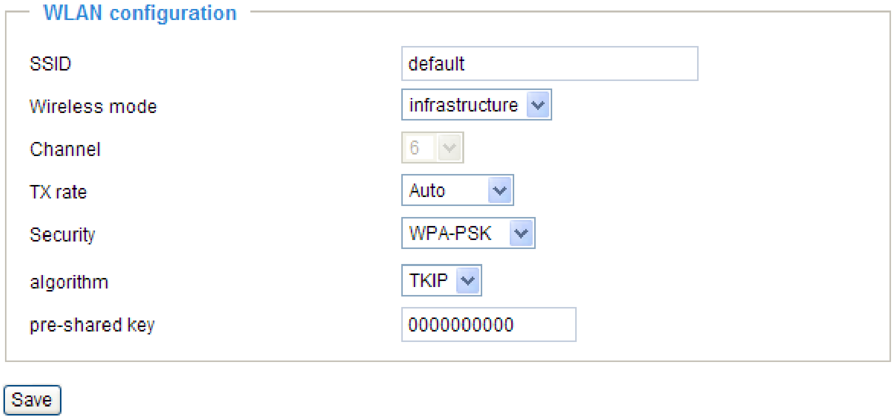
■ Key format: Hexadecimal or ASCII. The fault setting is “HEX”.
HEX digits consist of the numbers 0~9 and the letters A-F.
ASCII is a code for representing English letters as numbers from 0-127 except “, <, > , and the space character which are reserved.

■ Network Key: Enter a key in either hexadecimal or ASCII format.
You can select different key lengths, the acceptable input lengths are as follows:
64-bit key length: 10 Hex digits or 5 characters.
128-bit key length: 26 Hex digits or 13 characters.

NOTE

► *When 22(“), 3C(<), or 3E(>) are input as network keys, the key format cannot be changed to ASCII format.*

3. WPA-PSK: Use WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) pre-shared key.



More secure than WEP, the Wi-Fi Alliance developed WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) in 2003 to address WEP's weaknesses. Improvements included TKIP, which changes the encryption key for each data transmission.

■ Algorithm: Choose one of the following algorithms for WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK modes.
TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol): A security protocol used in IEEE 802.11 wireless networks. TKIP is a "wrapper" that goes around the existing WEP encryption. TKIP is comprised of the same encryption engine and RC4 algorithm defined for WEP; however, the key used for encryption in TKIP is 128 bits long. This solves the first problem of WEP: a short key length. (From Wikipedia)

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard): In cryptography, the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), also known as Rijndael, is a block cipher adopted as an encryption standard by the U.S. government.
As of 2006, AES is one of the most popular algorithms used in symmetric key cryptography. (From Wikipedia)

■ Pre-shared Key: Enter a key in ASCII format. The length of the key can be between 8 to 63 characters.

4. WPA2-PSK: Use WPA2 pre-shared key.
This advanced protocol, certified through Wi-Fi Alliance's WPA2 program, implements the mandatory elements of 802.11i. In particular, it introduces a new AES-based algorithm, CCMP, that is considered fully secure. From March 13, 2006, WPA2 certification is mandatory for all new devices wishing to be certified by the Wi-Fi Alliance as "Wi-Fi CERTIFIED." (From Wikipedia)

NOTE

► *After wireless configurations are completed, click **Save** and the camera will reboot. Wait for the live image ito be reloaded to your browser. For VIVOTEK 7000-series cameras, you have to unplug the power and Ethernet cables from the camera; then re-plug the power cable to the camera. The camera will switch to wireless mode.*

► *Some invalid settings may cause the system to fail to respond. Change the configuration settings only if necessary and consult with your network supervisor or experienced users for correct settings. Once the system has lost contact, please refer to Maintenance on page 74 for reset and restore procedures.*

DDNS

This section explains how to configure the dynamic domain name service for the Network Camera. DDNS is a service that allows your Network Camera, especially when assigned with a dynamic IP address, to have a fixed host and domain name.

DDNS: Dynamic Domain Name Service



Enable DDNS: Select this option to enable the DDNS setting.

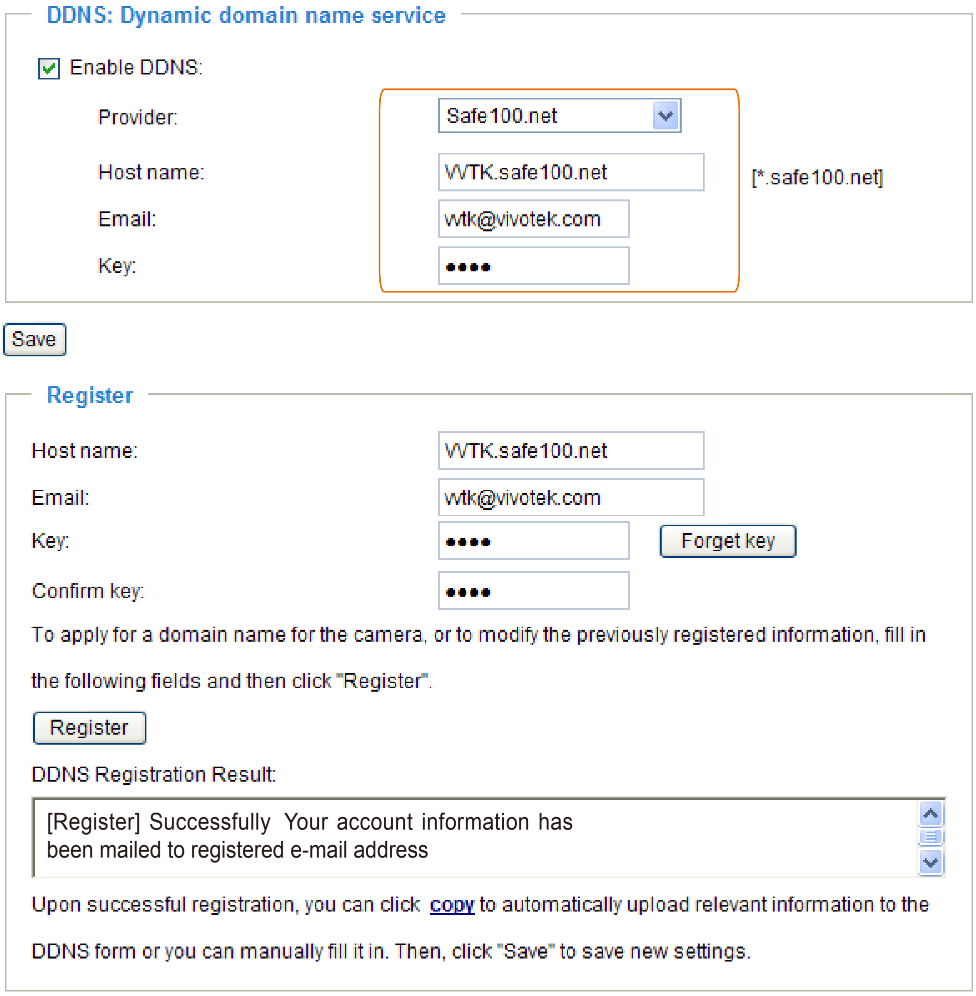
Provider: Select a DDNS provider from the Provider drop-down list.
VIVOTEK offers Safe100.net, a free dynamic domain name service, to VIVOTEK customers. It is recommended that you register Safe100.net to access VIVOTEK's Network Cameras from the Internet. Additionally, we offer other DDNS providers, such as Dyndns.org(Dynamic), Dyndns.org(Custom), TZO.com, DHS.org, CustomSafe100, dyn-interfree.it.
Note that before utilizing this function, please apply for a dynamic domain account first.

■ Safe100.net

1. In the DDNS column, select **Safe100.net** from the drop-down list. Click **I accept** after reviewing the terms of the Service Agreement.
2. In the Register column, fill in the Host name (xxxx.safe100.net), Email, Key, and Confirm Key, and click Register. After a host name has been successfully created, a success message will be displayed in the DDNS Registration Result column.



3. Click **Copy** and all the registered information will automatically be uploaded to the corresponding fields in the DDNS column on the top of the page as the picture shows.



4. Select Enable DDNS then click **Save** to enable the settings.

■ CustomSafe100

VIVOTEK offers documents to establish CustomSafe100 DDNS server for distributors and system integrators. You can use CustomSafe100 to register a dynamic domain name if your distributor or system integrators offer such services.

1. In the DDNS column, select CustomSafe100 from the drop-down list.
2. In the Register column, fill in the Host name, Email, Key, and Confirm Key; then click Register. After a host name has been successfully created, you will see a success message in the DDNS Registration Result column.
3. Click **Copy** and all for the registered information will be uploaded to the corresponding fields in the DDNS column.
4. Select Enable DDNS and click **Save** to enable the setting.

Forget key: Click this button if you have forgotten the key to Safe100.net or CustomSafe100. Your account information will be sent to your email address.

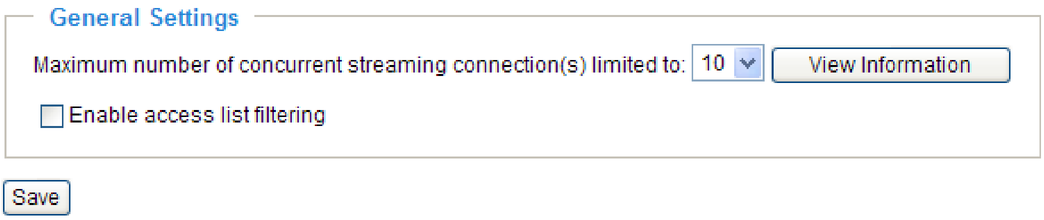
Refer to the following links to apply a dynamic domain account when selecting other DDNS providers:

■ Dyndns.org (Dynamic) / Dyndns.org (Custom): visit http://www.dyndns.com/
■ TZO.com: visit http://www.tzo.com/
■ DHS.org: visit http://www.dhs.org/
■ dyn-interfree.it: visit http://dyn-interfree.it/

Access List

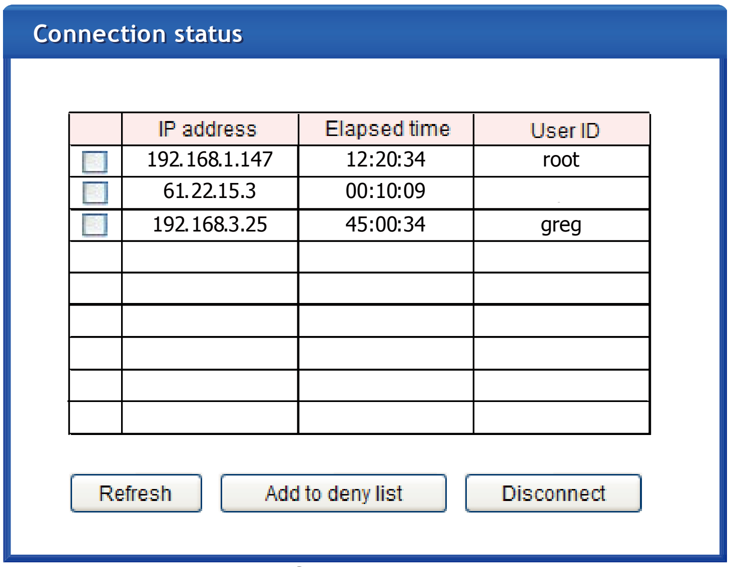
This section explains how to control access permission by verifying the client PC's IP address.

General Settings



<u>Maximum number of concurrent streaming connection(s) limited to</u>: Simultaneous live viewing for 1~10 clients (including stream 1 and stream 2). The default value is 10. If you modify the value and click **Save**, all current connections will be disconnected and automatically attempt to re-link (IE Explore or Quick Time Player).

View Information: Click this button to display the connection status window showing a list of the current connections. For example:



■ IP address: Current connections to the Network Camera.

■ Elapsed time: How much time the client link to the webpage.

■ User ID: If the administrator has set a password for the webpage, the clients have to enter a user name and password to access the live video. The user name will be displayed in the User ID column. If the administrator allows clients

There are some situations which allow clients access to the live video without a user name and password:

1. The administrator does not set up a root password. For more information about how to set up a root password and manage user accounts, please refer to Security on page 23.
2. The administrator has set up a root password, but set **RTSP Authentication** to "disable". For more information about **RTSP Authentication**, please refer to RTSP Streaming on page 38.
3. The administrator has set up a root password, but allows anonymous viewing. For more information about **Allow Anonymous Viewing**, please refer to Security on page 23.

■ Refresh: Click this button will refresh all current connections.

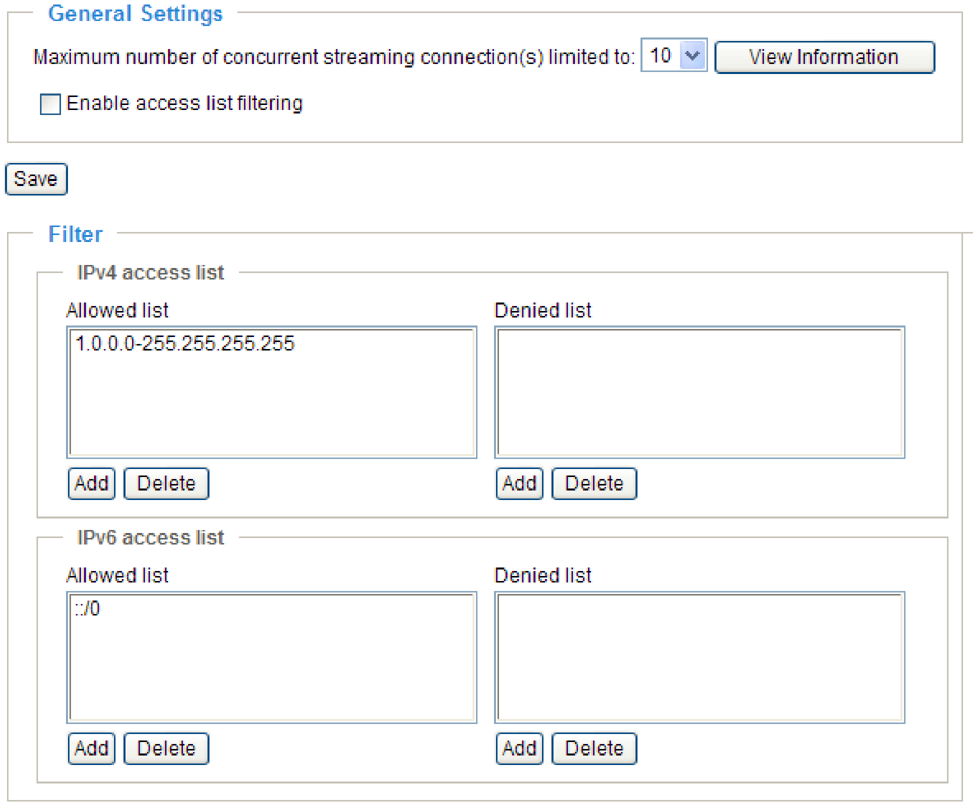
■ Add to deny list: You can select entries from the Connection Status list and add them to the Deny List to deny access. Please note that those checked connections will only be disconnected temporarily and will automatically try to re-link again (IE Explore or Quick Time Player). If you want to enable the denied list, please check **Enable access list filtering** and click **Save** in the first column.

■ Disconnect: If you want to break off the current connections, please select them and click this button. Please note that those checked connections will only be disconnected temporarily and will automatically try to re-link again (IE Explore or Quick Time Player).

Enable access list filtering: Check this item and click **Save** if you want to enable the access list filtering function.

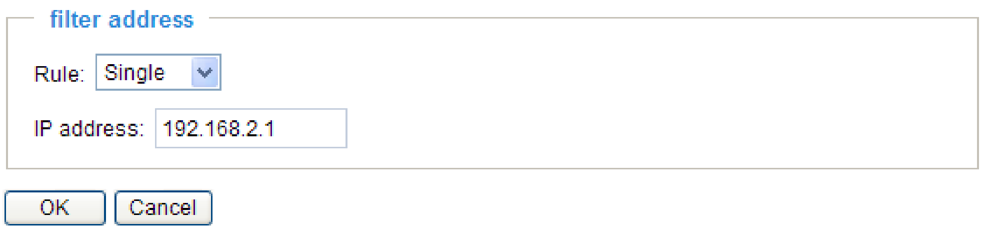
Filter

There are two lists for permission control: Allowed list and Denied list. Only those clients whose IP addresses are on the Allowed list and not on the Denied list can access the Network Camera. Please note that the IPv6 access list column will not be displayed unless you enable IPv6 on the Network page. For more information about **IPv6 settings**, please refer to page 33 for detailed information.

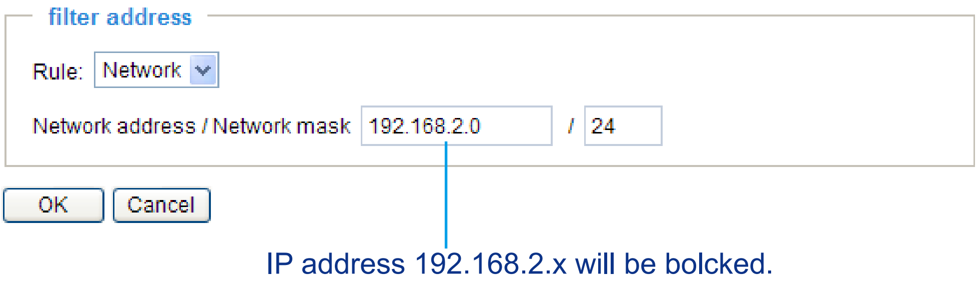


■ Add a rule to Allowed/Denied list: Click **Add** to add a rule to Allowed/Denied list.

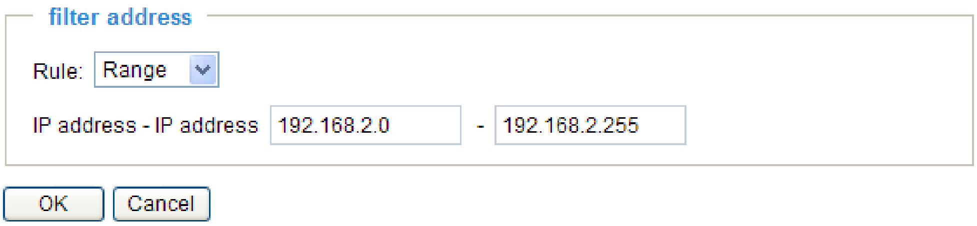
There are three types of rules:
Single: This rule allows the user to add an IP address to the Allowed/Denied list.
For example:



Network: This rule allows the user to assign a network address and corresponding subnet mask to the Allow/Deny List.
For example:



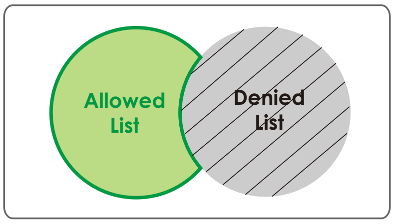
Range: This rule allows the user to assign a range of IP addresses to the Allow/Deny List. This rule is only applied to IPv4.
For example:



■ Delete Allowed/Denied list:
In the Delete Allowed List or Delete Denied List column, make a selection and click **Delete**.

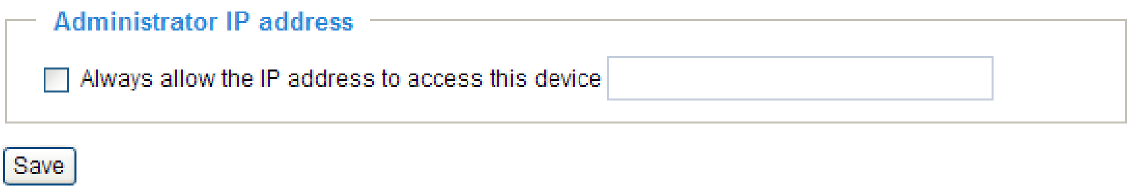
NOTE

► *For example, when the range of allowed list is set from 1.1.1.0 to 192.255.255.255 and the range of denied list is set from 1.1.1.0 to 170.255.255.255, Only users' IP located between 171.0.0.0 and 192.255.255.255 can access the Network Camera.*



Administrator IP Address

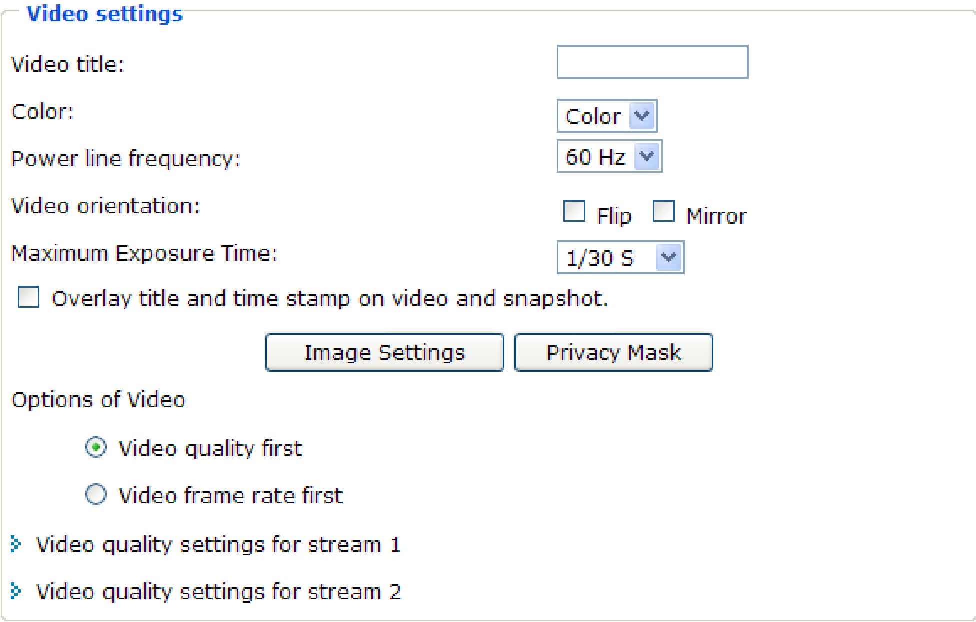
Always allow the IP address to access this device: You can check this item and add the Administrator's IP address in this field to make sure the Administrator can always connect to the device.



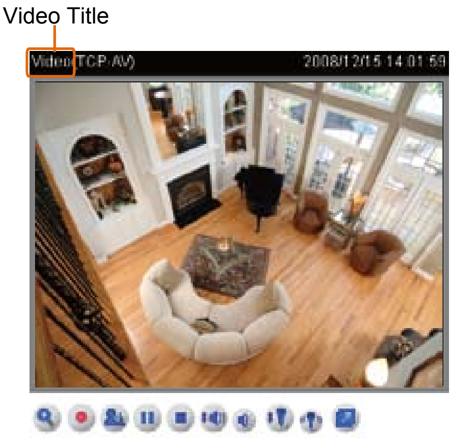
Audio and Video

This section explains how to cofigure the audio and video settings of the Network Camera. It is composed of the following two columns: Video Settings and Audio Settings.

Video Settings



Video title: Enter a name that will be displayed on the title bar of the live video.



Color: Select to display color or black/white video streams.

Power line frequency: Set the power line frequency consistent with local utility settings to eliminate image flickering associated with fluorescent lights. Note that after the power line frequency is changed, you must disconnect and reconnect the power cord of the Network Camera in order for the new setting to take effect.

Video orientation: Flip--vertically reflect the display of the live video; Mirror--horizontally reflect the display of the live video. Select both options if the Network Camera is installed upside-down (ex. on the ceiling) to correct the image orientation.

Maximum Exposure Time: Select a proper maximum exposure time according to the light source of the surroundings. The exposure time are selectable at the following duration: 1/120 second, 1/60 second, 1/30 second, 1/15 second, and 1/5 second. Shorter exposure time would accept less light amount.

Overlay title and time stamp on video: Select this option to place the video title and time on the video streams.
Note that when the frame size is set to 176 x 144 as shown in the picture below, only the time will be stamped on the video streams.

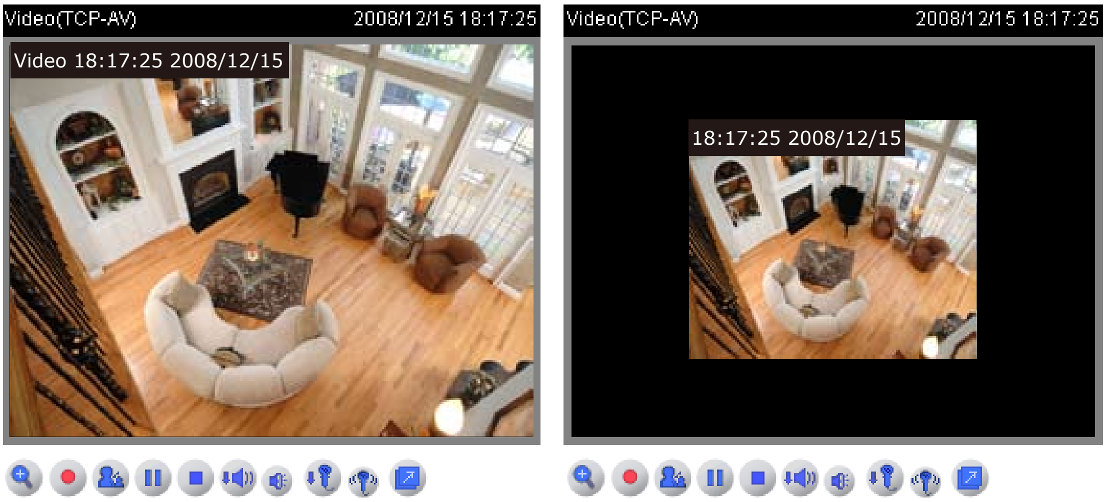


Image Settings

Click **Image settings** to open the Image Settings page. On this page, you can tune Brightness, Saturation, Contrast, Sharpness, and White balance for video compensation.

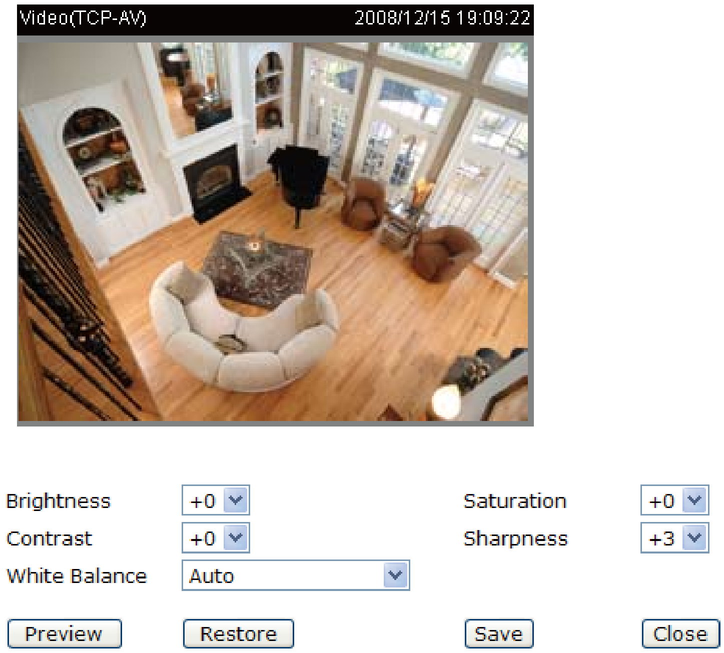


Image Adjustment

■ Brightness: Adjust the image brightness level, which ranges from -5 to +5. The default value is set to 0.

■ Saturation: Adjust the image saturation level, which ranges from -5 to +5. The default value is set to 0.

■ Contrast: Adjust the image contrast level, which ranges from -5 to +5. The default value is set to 0.

■ Sharpness: Adjust the image sharpness level, which ranges from -3 to +3. The default value is set to 3.

White Balance: Adjust the value for best color temperature.

■ Auto

The Network Camera automatically adjusts the color temperature of light in response to different light sources. The white balance setting defaults to **Auto** and works well in most situations.

■ Keep current value
Follow the steps below to manually set the white balance to compensate for the ambient lighting conditions.
1. Set the White balance to **Auto** and click **Save**.
2. Place a sheet of white paper in front of the lens; then allow the Network Camera to adjust the color temperature automatically.
3. Select Keep current value to confirm the setting while the white balance is being measured.
4. Click **Save** to enable the settings.

You can click **Preview** to fine-tune the image, or click **Restore** to recall the original settings without incorporating the changes. When completed with the settings on this page, click **Save** to enable the settings and click **Close** to exit the page.

Privacy Mask

Click **Privacy Mask** to open setting page. On this page, you can block out sensitive zones to address privacy concerns.



■ To set the privacy mask windows, follow the steps below:
1. Click **New** to add a new window.
2. Use the mouse to size and drag-drop the window, which is recommended to be at least twice the size of the object (height and width) you want to cover.
3. Enter a Window Name and click **Save** to enable the settings.
4. Select **Enable privacy mask** to enable this function.

NOTE

► *Up to 5 privacy mask windows can be set up on the same screen.*

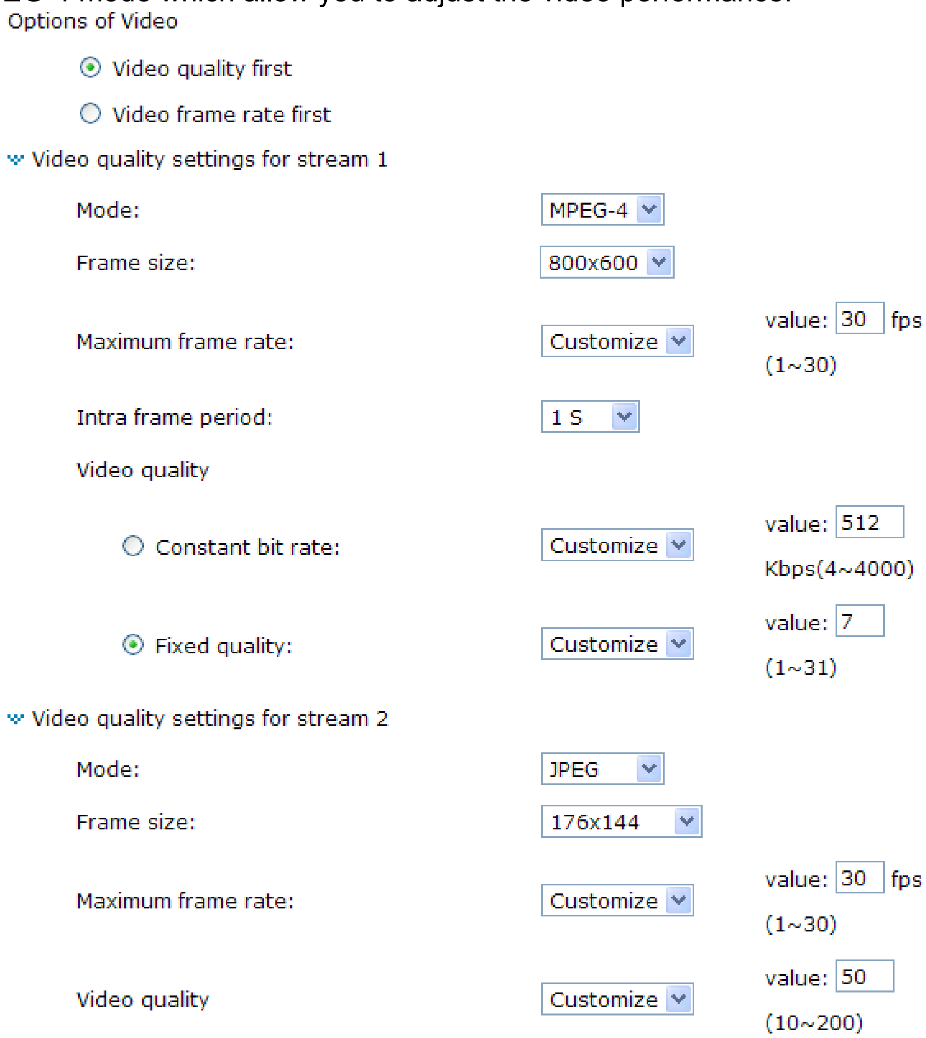
► *If you want to delete the privacy mask window, please click the ‘x’ on the upper right-hand corner of the window.*

Options of Video
Choose either Video quality first or Video frame rate first for the video streams.

Video quality settings for stream 1 / stream 2
The Network Camera offers two choices of video compression standards for real-time viewing, so you can choose MPEG-4 or MJPEG for dual streams.

Click the items to display the detailed configuration settings. You can set up two seperate streams for the Network Camera for different viewing devices. For example, set a smaller frame size and lower bit rate for remote viewing on mobile phones and a larger video size and a higher bit rate for live viewing on web browsers.

If **MPEG-4** mode is selected, the video is streamed via RTSP protocol. There are four parameters provided in MPEG-4 mode which allow you to adjust the video performance:



■ Frame size
Select the video size. Note that a larger frame size takes up more bandwidth. The frame sizes are selectable in the following resolutions: 176 x 144, 360 x 240, 640 x 480, and 800 x 600.

■ Maximum frame rate
This limits the maximal refresh frame rate per second. Set the frame rate higher for a smoother video quality.

If the power line frequency is set to 50Hz, the frame rates are selectable at 1fps, 2fps, 3fps, 5fps, 8fps, 10fps, 15fps, 20fps, and 25fps. If the power line frequency is set to 60Hz, the frame rates are selectable at 1fps, 2fps, 3fps, 5fps, 8fps, 10fps, 15fps, 20fps, 25fps, and 30fps. You can also select **Customize** and manually enter a value.

■ Intra frame period
Determine how often to plant an I frame. The shorter the duration, the more likely you will get better video quality, but at the cost of higher network bandwidth consumption. Select the intra frame period from the following durations: 1/4 second, 1/2 second, 1 second, 2 seconds, 3 seconds, and 4 seconds.

■ Video quality
A complex scene generally produces a larger file size, meaning that higher bandwidth will be needed for data transmission. Therefore, if Constant bit rate is selected, the bandwidth utilization is fixed at a selected level, resulting in mutable video quality performance. The bit rates are selectable at the following rates: 20Kbps, 30Kbps, 40Kbps, 50Kbps, 64Kbps, 128Kbps, 256Kbps, 512Kbps, 768Kbps, 1Mbps, 2Mbps, 3Mbps, and 4Mbps. You can also select **Customize** and manually enter a value.

On the other hand, if **Fixed quality** is selected, all frames are transmitted with the same quality; bandwidth utilization is therefore unpredictable. The video quality can be adjusted to the following settings: Medium, Standard, Good, Detailed, and Excellent. You can also select **Customize** and manually enter a value.

If **JPEG** mode is selected, the Network Camera continuously sends JPEG images to the client, producing a moving effect similar to a filmstrip. Every single JPEG image transmitted guarantees the same image quality, which in turn comes at the expense of variable bandwidth usage. Because the media contents are a combination of JPEG images, no audio data is transmitted to the client. There are three parameters provided in MJPEG mode to control the video performance:

■ Frame size
Select the video size. Note that a larger frame size takes up more bandwidth. The frame sizes are selectable in the following resolutions: 176 x 144, 360 x 240, 640 x 480, 800 x 600, and 1280 x 1024.

■ Maximum frame rate
This limits the maximal refresh frame rate per second. Set the frame rate higher for a smoother video quality.

If the power line frequency is set to 50Hz, the frame rates are selectable at 1fps, 2fps, 3fps, 5fps, 8fps, 10fps, 15fps, 20fps and 25fps. If the power line frequency is set to 60Hz, the frame rates are selectable at 1fps, 2fps, 3fps, 5fps, 8fps, 10fps, 15fps, 20fps, 25fps, and 30fps. You can also select **Customize** and manually enter a value.

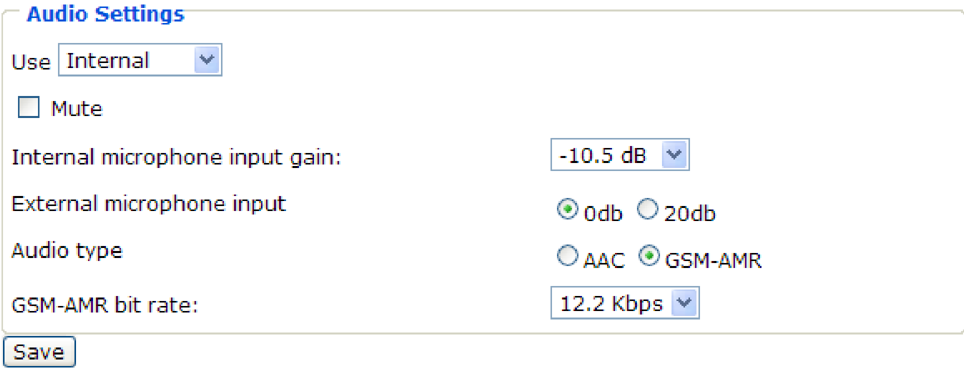
■ Video quality
The video qualities are selectable at the following settings: Medium, Standard, Good, Detailed, and Excellent. You can also select **Customize** and manually enter a value.

NOTE

► *The Maximum frame rate for 800 x 600 and 1280 x 1024 is limited to 8fps.*

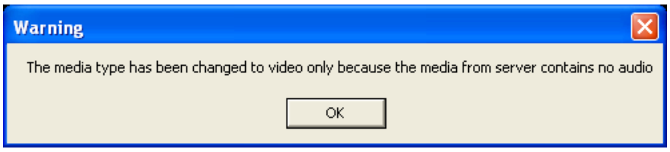
► *Video quality and fixed quality refers to the **compression rate**, so a lower will produce higher quality.*

Audio Settings



The Network Camera offers two inputs to capture audio - internal microphone or external microphone.

Mute: Select this option to disable audio transmission from the Network Camera to all clients. Note that if mute mode is turned on, no audio data will be transmitted even if audio transmission is enabled on the Client Settings page. In that case, the following message is displayed:



Internal microphone input gain: Select the gain of the internal audio input according to ambient conditions. Adjust the gain from +12 db (most sensitive) ~ -34.5 db (least sensitive).

External microphone input: Select the gain of the external audio input according to ambient conditions.

Audio type: Select audio codec AAC or GSM-AMR and the bit rate.

- AAC provides good sound quality at the cost of higher bandwidth consumption. The bit rates are selectable from:16Kbps, 32Kbps, 48Kbps, 64Kbps, 96Kbps and128Kbps.

- GSM-ARM is designed to optimize speech quality and requires less bandwidth. The bit rates are selectable at the following rates: 4.75Kbps, 5.15Kbps, 5.90Kbps, 6.7Kbps, 7.4Kbps, 7.95Kbps, 10.2Kbps and 12.2Kbps.

When completed with the settings on this page, click **Save** to enable the settings.

Motion Detection

This section explains how to configure the Network Camera to enable motion detection. A total of three motion detection windows can be configured.



Follow the steps below to enable motion detection:

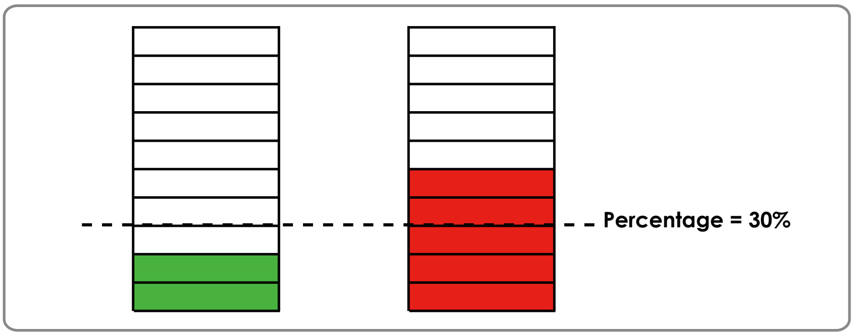
1. Click **New** to add a new motion detection window.
2. In the Window Name text box, enter a name for the motion detection window.
   ■ To move and resize the window, drag and drop your mouse on the window.
   ■ To delete window, click X on the top right corner of the window.
3. Define the sensitivity to moving objects and the space ratio of all alerted pixels by moving the Sensitivity and Percentage slider bar.
4. Click **Save** to enable the settings.
5. Select **Enable motion detection** to enable this function.

For example:



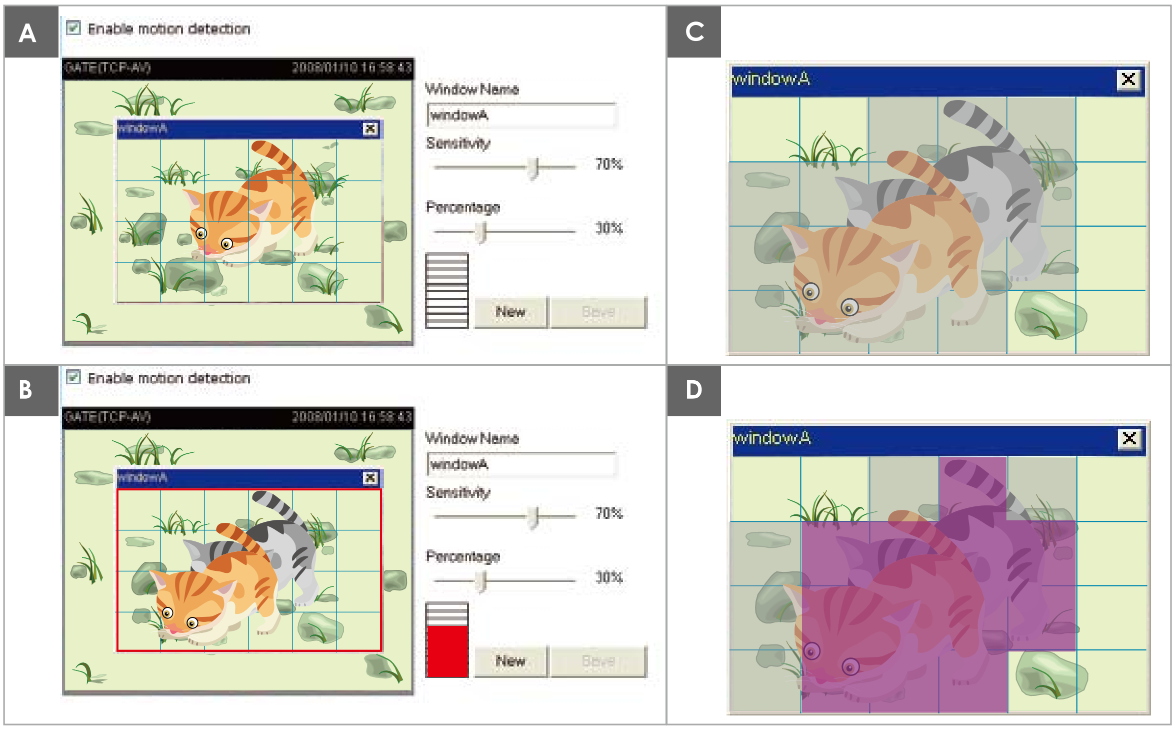
The Percentage Indicator will rise or fall depending on the variation between sequential images. When motions are detected by the Network Camera and are judged to exceed the defined threshold, the red bar rises. Meanwhile, the motion detection window will be outlined in red. Photos or videos can be captured instantly and configured to be sent to a remote server (Email, FTP) by utilizing this feature as a trigger source. For more information on how to set an event, please refer to Application on page 56.

A green bar indicates that even though motions have been detected, the event has not been triggered because the image variations still fall under the defined threshold.



NOTE

► *How does motion detection work?*



There are two motion detection parameters: Sensitivity and Percentage. In the illustration above, frame A and frame B are two sequential images. Pixel differences between the two frames are detected and highlighted in gray (frame C) and will be compared with the sensitivity setting. Sensitivity is a value that expresses the sensitivity to moving objects. Higher sensitivity settings are expected to detect slight movements while smaller sensitivity settings will neglect them. When the sensitivity is set to 70%, the Network Camera defines the pixels in the purple areas as "alerted pixels" (frame D).

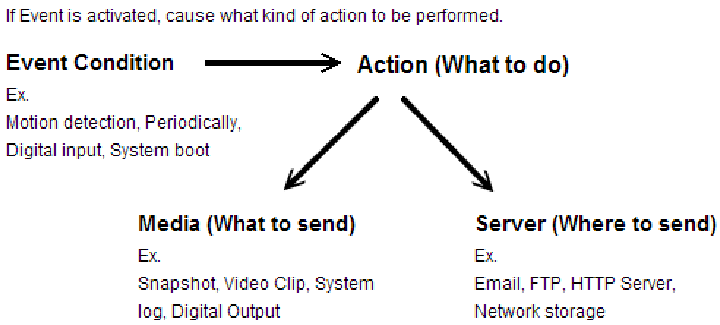
Percentage is a value that expresses the proportion of "alerted pixels" to all pixels in the motion detection window. In this case, 50% of pixels are identified as "alerted pixels". When the percentage is set to 30%, the motions are judged to exceed the defined threshold; therefore, the motion window will be outlined in red.

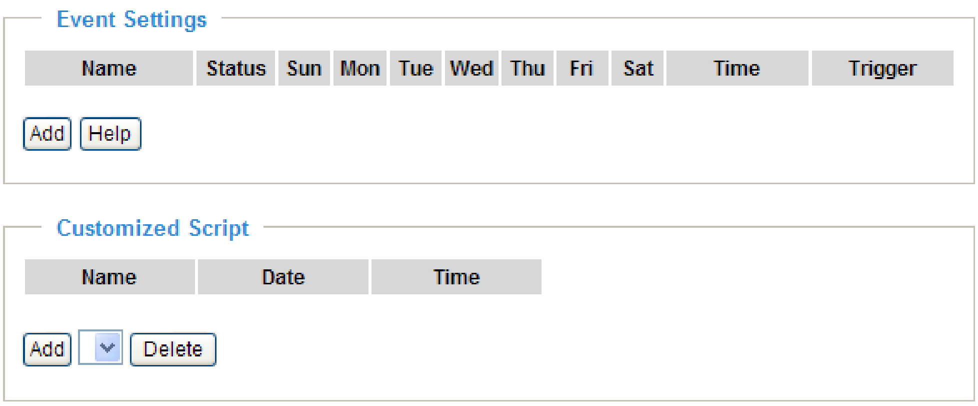
For applications that require a high level of security management, it is suggested to use higher sensitivity settings and smaller percentage values.

Application

This section explains how to configure the Network Camera to responds to particular situations (event). A typical application is that when a motion is detected, the Network Camera sends buffered images to an FTP server or e-mail address as notifications.

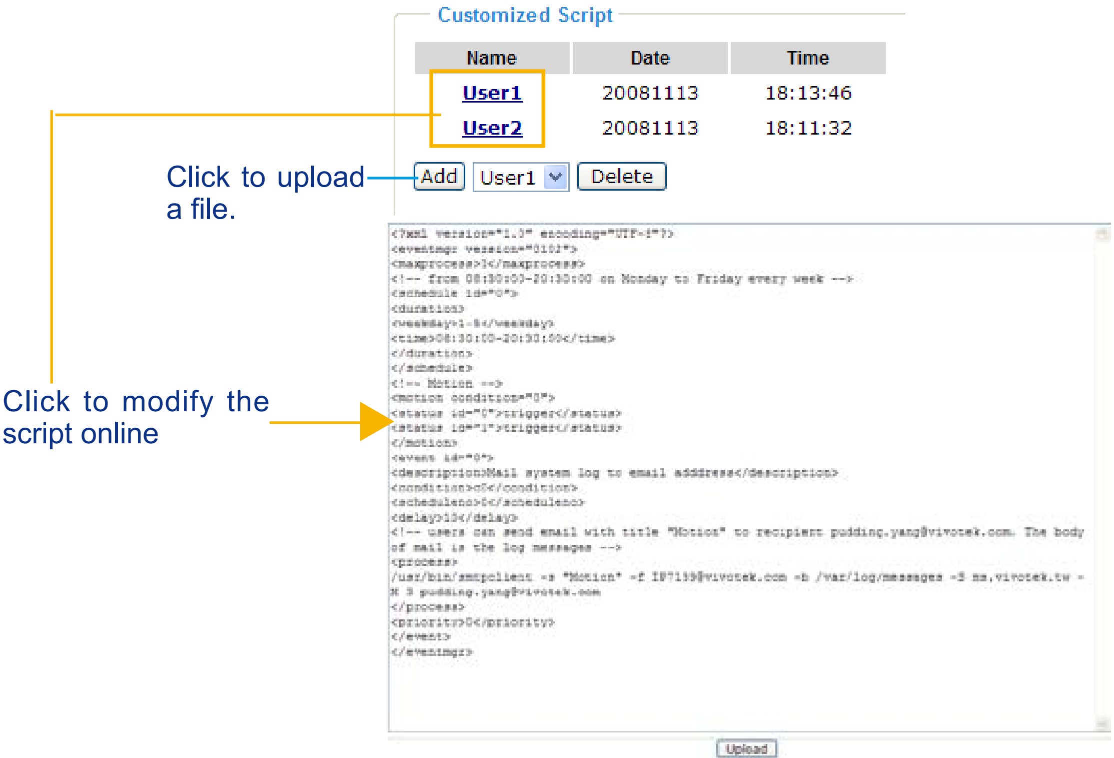
In the illustration on the right, an event can be triggered by many sources, such as motion detection or external digital input devices. When an event is triggered, you can specify what type of action that will be performed. You can configure the Network Camera to send snapshots or videos to your email address or FTP site.





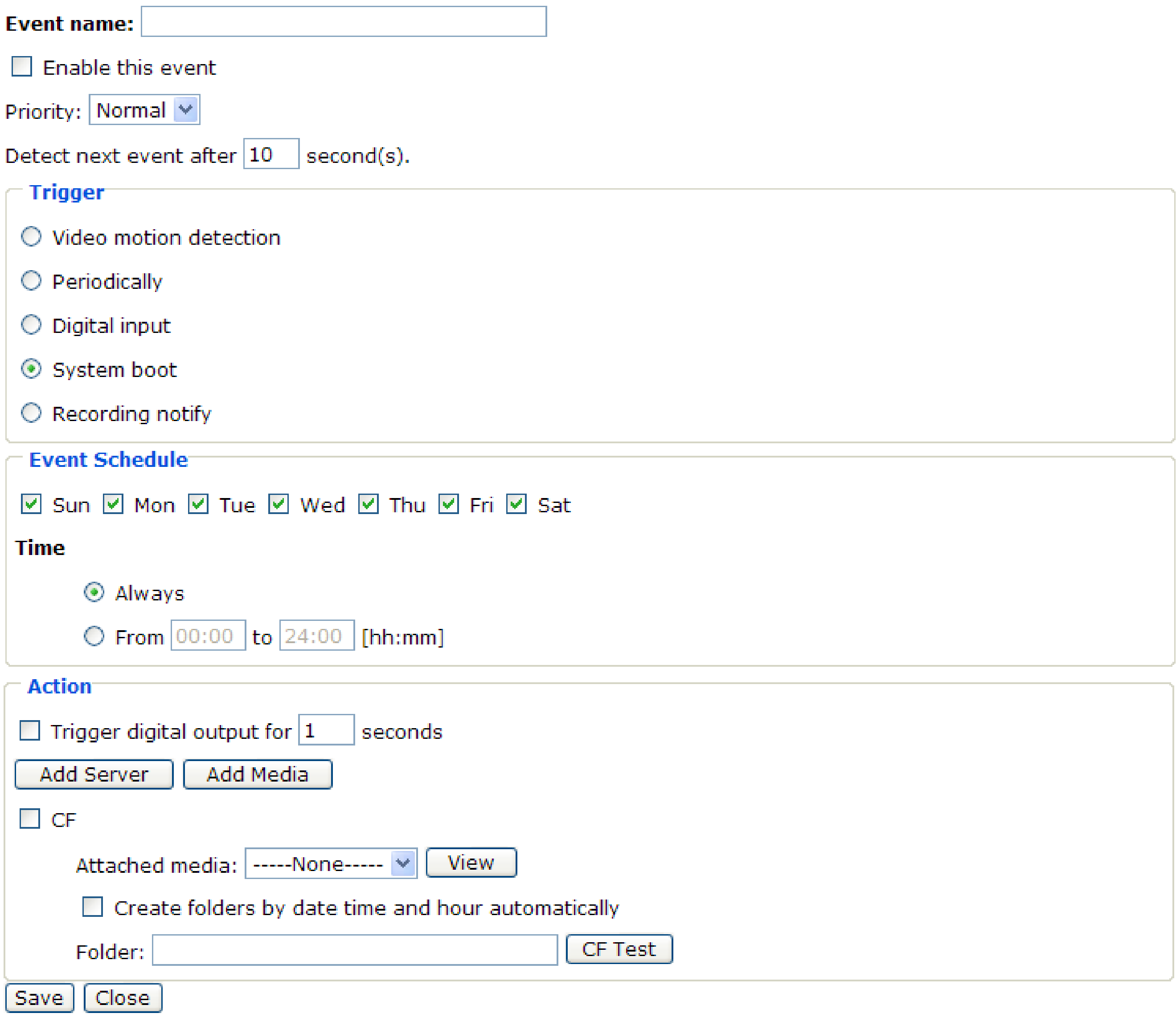
Customized Script

This function allows you to upload a sample script (.xml file) to the webpage, which will save your time on configuring the settings. Please note that there is a limited number of customized scripts you can upload; if the current amount of customized scripts has reached the limit, an alert message will pop up. If you need more information, please ask for VIVOTEK technical support.



Event Settings

In the **Event Settings** column, click **Add** to open the **Event Settings** page. On this page, you can arrange three elements -- Trigger, Schedule, and Action to plot an event. A total of 3 event settings can be configured.



Event name: Enter a name for the event setting.

Enable this event: Select this option to enable this event setting.

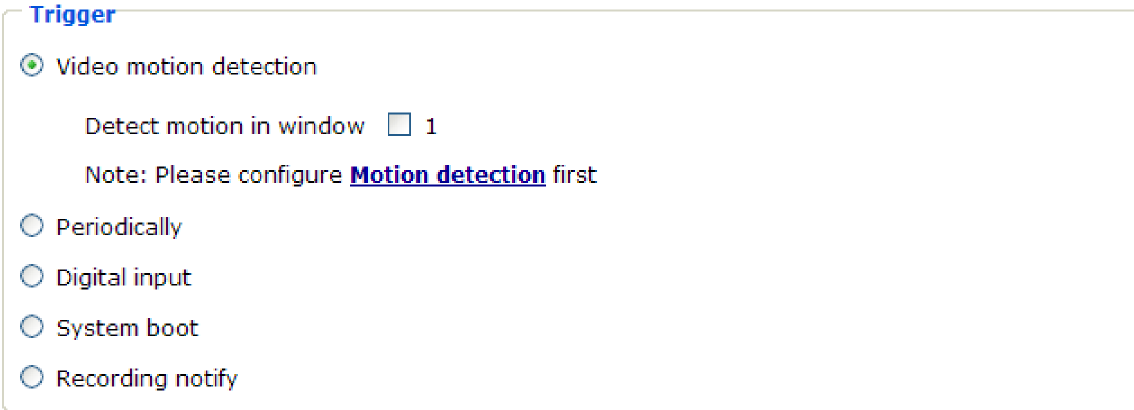
Priority: Select the relative importance of this event (High, Normal, or Low). Events with higher priority setting will be executed first.

Detect next event after ☐ seconds: Enter the duration in seconds to pause motion detection after a motion is detected.

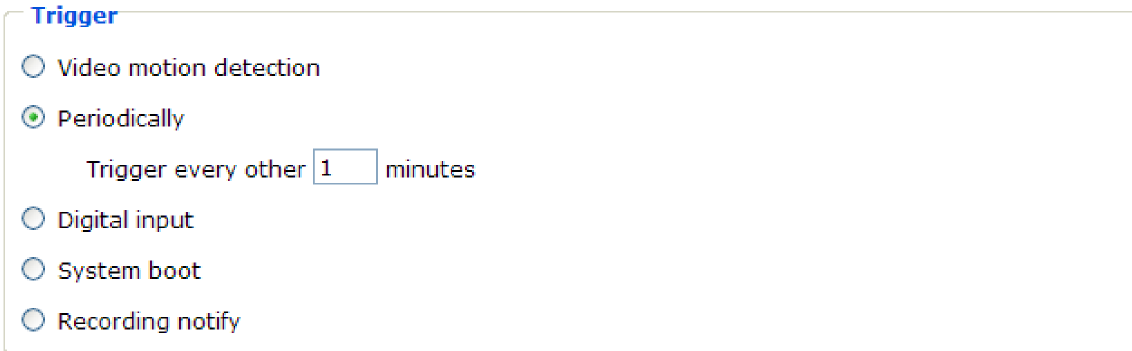
An event is an action initiated by a user-defined trigger source; it is the causal arrangement of the following three elements: Trigger, Event Schedule, and Action.

Trigger
This is the cause or stimulus which defines when to trigger the Network Camera. The trigger source can be configured to use the Network Camera's built-in motion detection mechanism or external digital input devices.
There are several choices of trigger sources as shown below. Select the item to display the detailed configuration options.

■ Video motion detection
This option makes use of the built-in motion detection mechanism as a trigger source. To enable this function, you need to configure a Motion Detection window first. For more information, please refer to Motion detection on page 54 for details.



■ Periodically
This option allows the Network Camera to trigger periodically for every other defined minute. Up to 999 minutes are allowed.

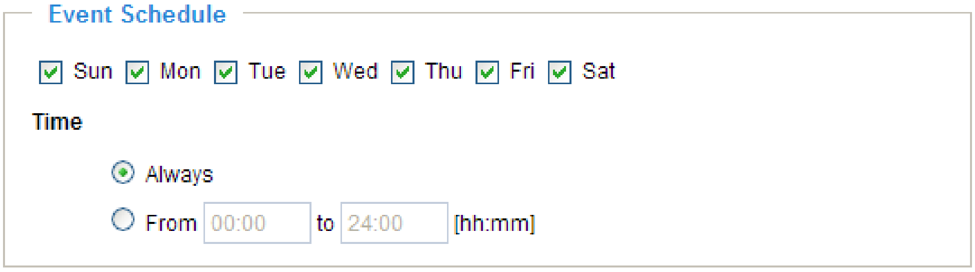


■ Digital input
This option allows the Network Camera to use an external digital input device or sensor as a trigger source. Depending on your application, there are many choices of digital input devices on the market which helps to detect changes in temperature, vibration, sound, and light, etc.

■ System boot
This option triggers the Network Camera when the power to the Network Camera is disconnected.

■ Recording notify
This option allows the Network Camera to trigger when the recording disk is full or when recording starts to rewrite older data. If you want receive **Recording notify message**, please refer to page 67 for detailed information.

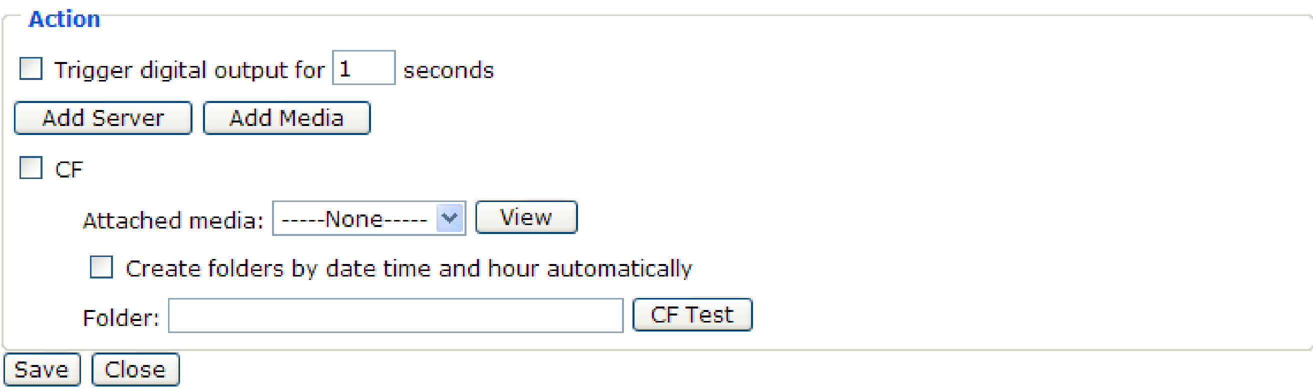
Event Schedule
Specify the period for the event.



■ Select the days of the week.

■ Select the recording schedule in 24-hr time format.

Action
Define what actions to be performed by the Network Camera when a trigger is activated.



■ Trigger digital output for ☐ seconds
Select this option to turn on the external digital output device when a trigger is activated. Specify the length of the trigger interval in the text box.

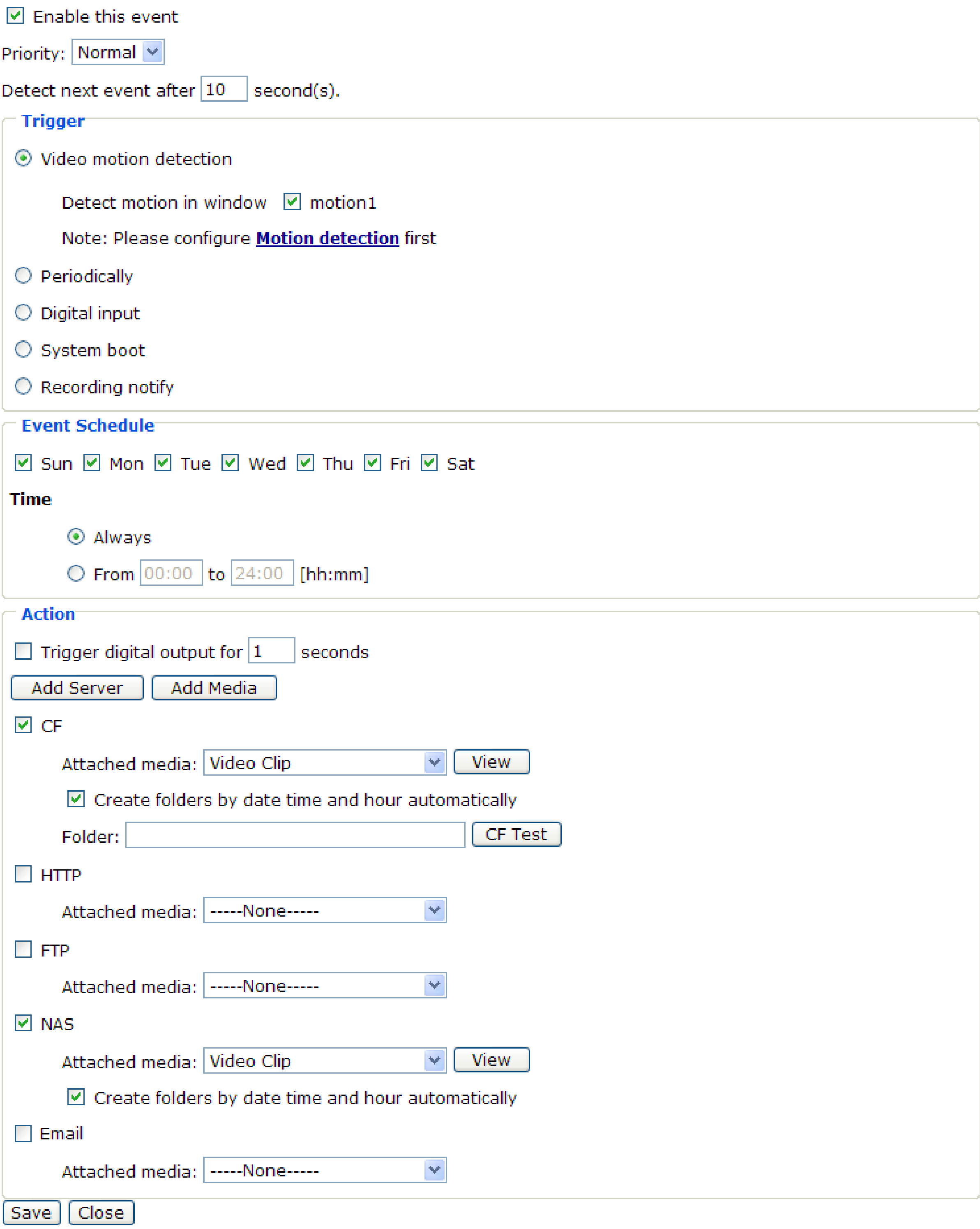
To set an event with recorded video or snapshots, it is necessary to configure the server and media settings so that the Network Camera will know what action to take (such as which server to send the media files to) when a trigger is activated.

■ Add Server / Add Media

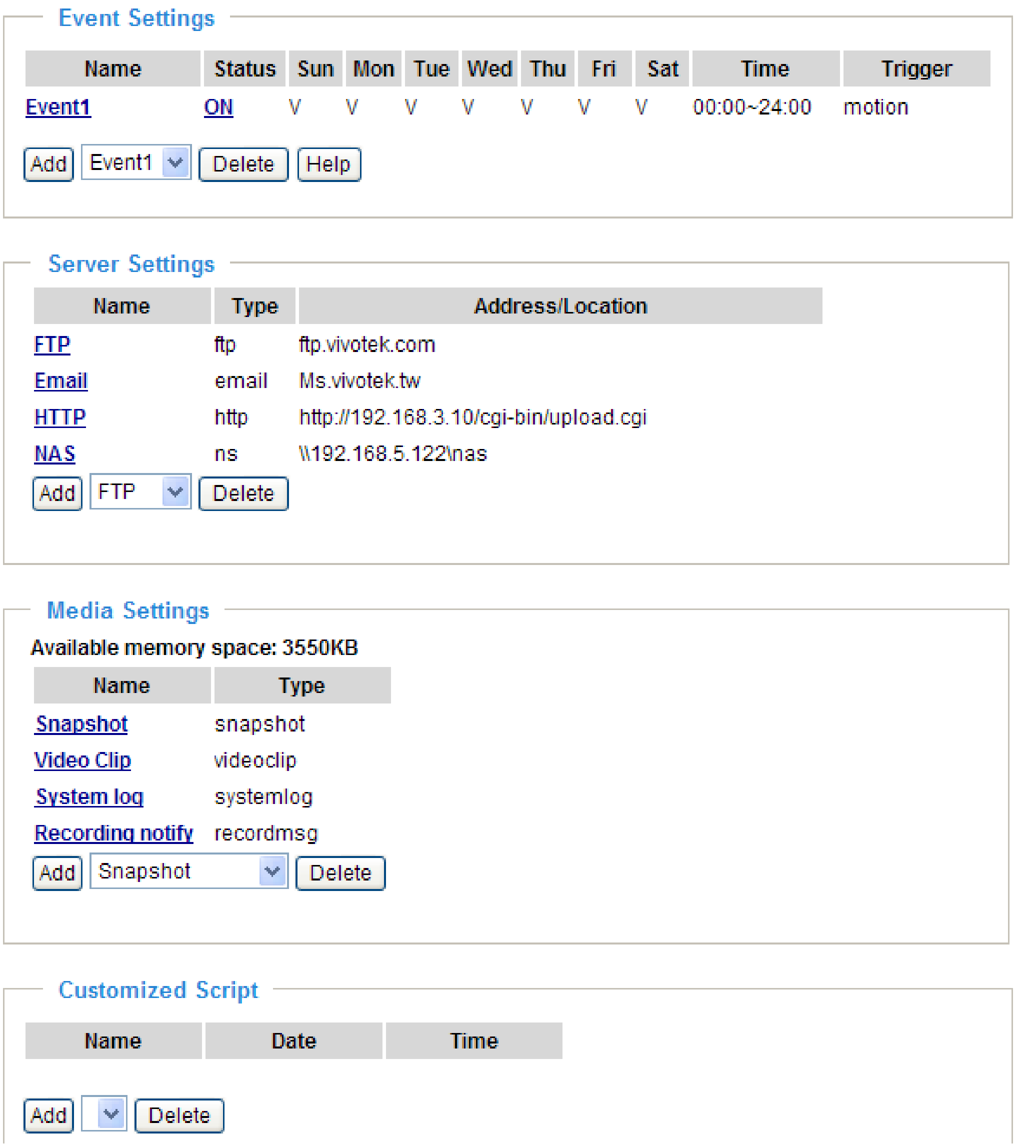
Click **Add Server** to configure Server Settings. For more information, please refer to Server Settings on page 62.

Click **Add Media** to configure Media Settings. For more information, please refer to Media Settings on page 65.

Here is an example of Event Settings page:



When completed, click **Save** to enable the settings then click **Close** to exit Event Settings page. The new event settings / server settings / media settings will appear in the event drop-down list on the Application page.
Here is an example of Application page with an event setting:



Event Settings

Name	Status	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Time	Trigger
Event1	ON	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	00:00~24:00	motion

Add Event1 Delete Help

Server Settings

Name	Type	Address/Location
FTP	ftp	ftp.vivotek.com
Email	email	Ms.vivotek.tw
HTTP	http	http://192.168.3.10/cgi-bin/upload.cgi
NAS	ns	\\192.168.5.122\nas

Add FTP Delete

Media Settings

Available memory space: 3550KB

Name	Type
Snapshot	snapshot
Video Clip	videoclip
System log	systemlog
Recording notify	recordmsg

Add Snapshot Delete

Customized Script

Name	Date	Time

Add Delete

When the Event Status is **ON**, once an event is triggered by motion detection, the Network Camera will automatically send snapshots via e-mail.

If you want to stop the event trigger, you can click **ON** to turn it into **OFF** status or click **Delete** to remove the event setting.

To remove a server setting from the list, select a server name from the drop-down list and click **Delete**. Note that only when the server setting is not being applied to an event setting can it be deleted.

To remove a media setting from the list, select a media name from the drop-down list and click **Delete**. Note that only when the media setting is not being applied to an event setting can it be deleted.

Server Settings

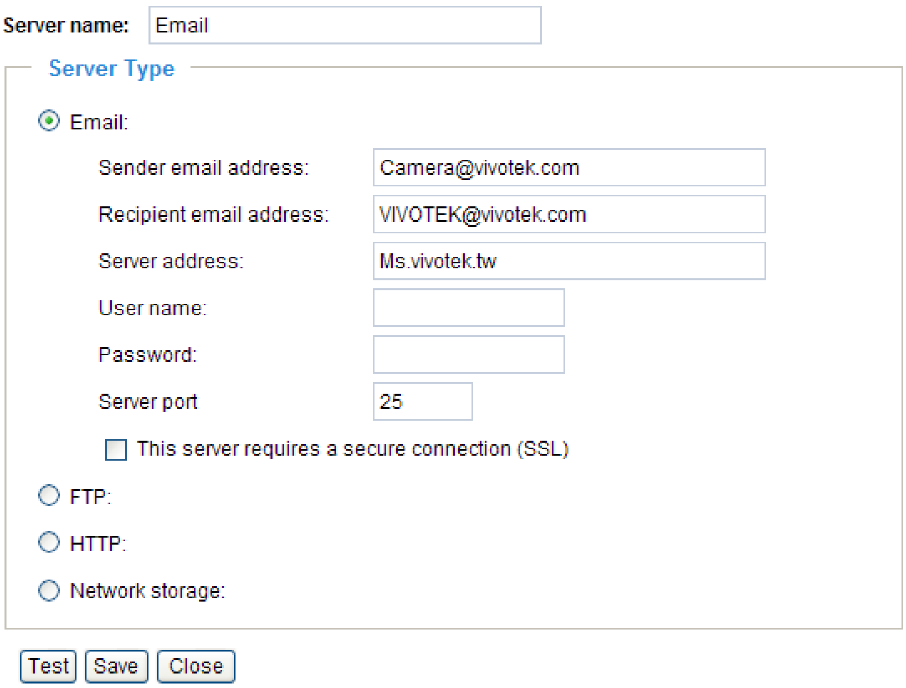
Click **Add Server** on Event Settings page to open the Server Setting page. On this page, you can specify where the notification messages are sent when a trigger is activated. A total of 5 server settings can be configured.

Server name: Enter a name for the server setting.

Server Type

There are four choices of server types available: Email, FTP, HTTP, and Network storage. Select the item to display the detailed configuration options. You can configure either one or all of them.

Email: Select to send the media files via Email when a trigger is activated.



■ Sender email address: Enter the email address of the sender.

■ Recipient email address: Enter the email address of the recipient.

■ Server address: Enter the domain name or IP address of the email server.

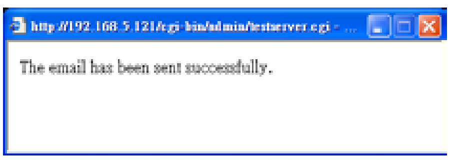
■ User name: Enter the user name of the email account if necessary.

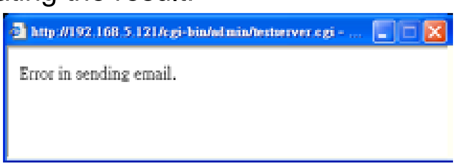
■ Password: Enter the password of the email account if necessary.

■ Server port: The default mail server port is set to 25. You can also manually set another port.

If your SMTP server requires a secure connection (SSL), check **This server requires a secure connection (SSL).**

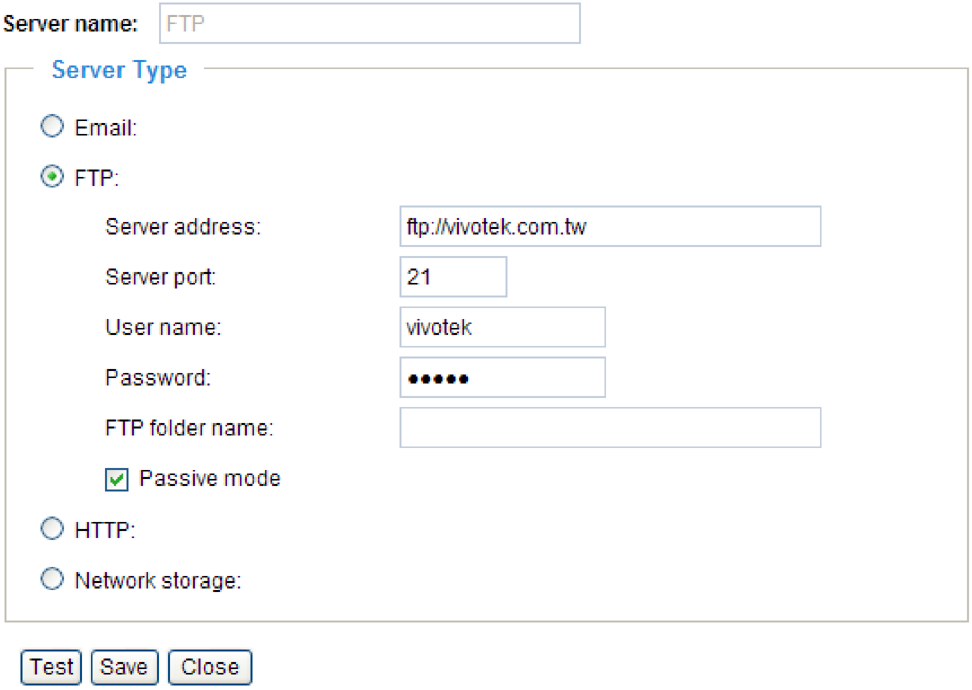
To verify if the email settings are correctly configured, click **Test**. The result will be shown in a pop-up window. If it works, you will also receive an email indicating the result.





Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

FTP: Select to send the media files to a FTP server when a trigger is activated.



■ Server address: Enter the domain name or IP address of the FTP server.

■ Server port
By default, the FTP server port is set to 21. It can also be assigned to another port number between 1025 and 65535.

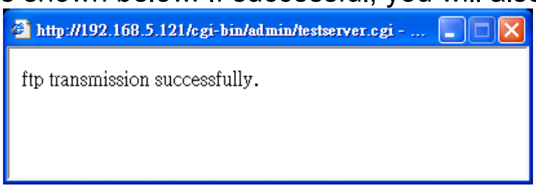
■ User name: Enter the login name of the FTP account.

■ Password: Enter the password of the FTP account.

■ FTP folder name
Enter the folder where the media file will be placed. If the folder name does not exist, the Network Camera will create one on the FTP server.

■ Passive mode
Most firewalls do not accept new connections initiated from external requests. If the FTP server supports passive mode, select this option to enable passive mode FTP and allow data transmission to pass through the firewall.

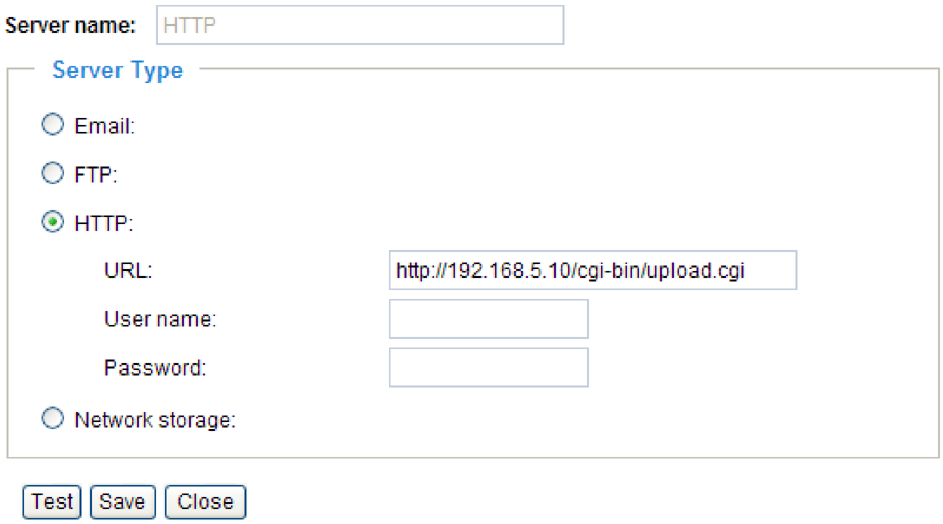
To verify if the FTP settings are correctly configured, click **Test**. The result will be shown in a pop-up window as shown below. If successful, you will also receive a test.txt file on the FTP server.





Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

HTTP: Select to send the media files to an HTTP server when a trigger is activated.

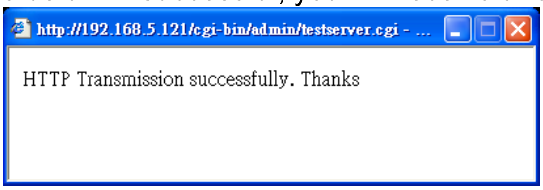


■ URL: Enter the URL of the HTTP server.

■ User name: Enter the user name if necessary.

■ Password: Enter the password if necessary.

To verify if the HTTP settings are correctly configured, click **Test**. The result will be shown in a pop-up window as below. If successful, you will receive a test.txt file on the HTTP server.



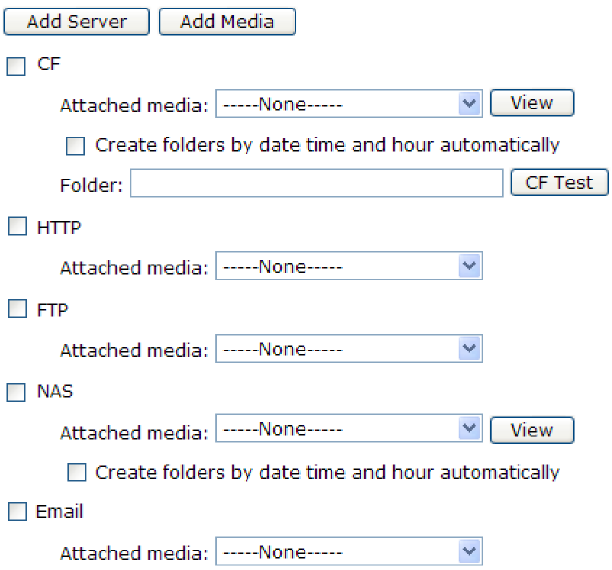


Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

Network storage: Select to send the media files to a network storage location when a trigger is activated. Please refer to **Network Storage Setting** on page 69 for details.

Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

When completed, the new server settings will automatically be displayed on the Event Settings page. For example:



Media Settings

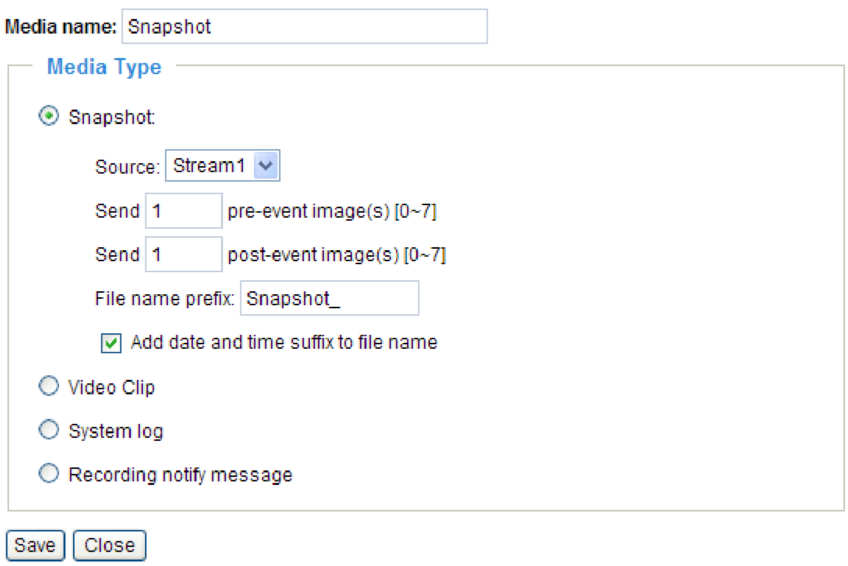
Click **Add Media** on the Event Settings page to open the Media Settings page. On this page, you can specify the type of media that will be sent when a trigger is activated. A total of 5 media settings can be configured.

Media name: Enter a name for the media setting.

Media Type

There are three choices of media types available: Snapshot, Video Clip, and System log. Select the item to display the detailed configuration options. You can configure either one or all of them.

Snapshot: Select to send snapshots when a trigger is activated.

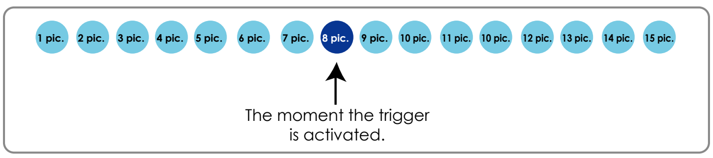


■ Source: Select to take snapshots from stream 1 or stream 2.

■ Send ☐ pre-event images
The Network Camera has a buffer area; it temporarily holds data up to a certain limit. Enter a number to decide how many images to capture before a trigger is activated. Up to 7 images can be generated.

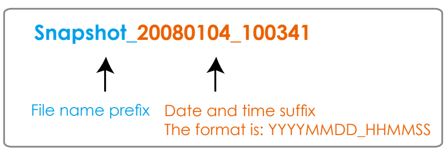
■ Send ☐ post-event images
Enter a number to decide how many images to be captured after a trigger is activated. Up to 7 images can be generated.

For example, if both the Send pre-event images and Send post-event images are set to 7, a total of 15 images are generated after a trigger is activated.



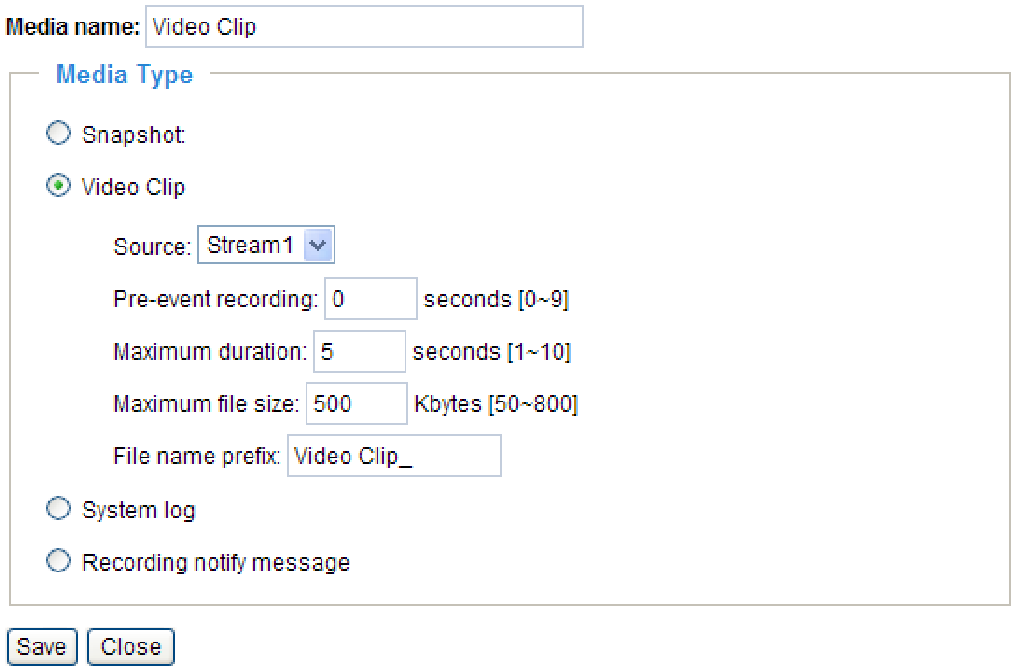
■ File name prefix
Enter the text that will be appended to the front of the file name.

■ Add date and time suffix to the file name
Select this option to add a date/time suffix to the file name.
For example:



Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

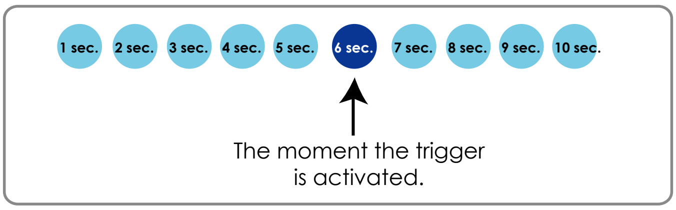
Video clip: Select to send video clips when a trigger is activated.



■ Source: Select to record video clips from stream 1 or stream 2.

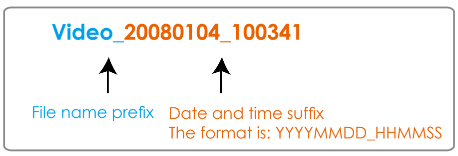
■ Pre-event recording
The Network Camera has a buffer area; it temporarily holds data up to a certain limit. Enter a number to decide the duration of recording before a trigger is activated. Up to 9 seconds can be set.

■ Maximum duration
Specify the maximum recording duration in seconds. Up to 10 seconds can be set.
For example, if pre-event recording is set to five seconds and the maximum duration is set to ten seconds, the Network Camera continues to record for another 4 seconds after a trigger is activated.



■ Maximum file size
Specify the maximal file size allowed.

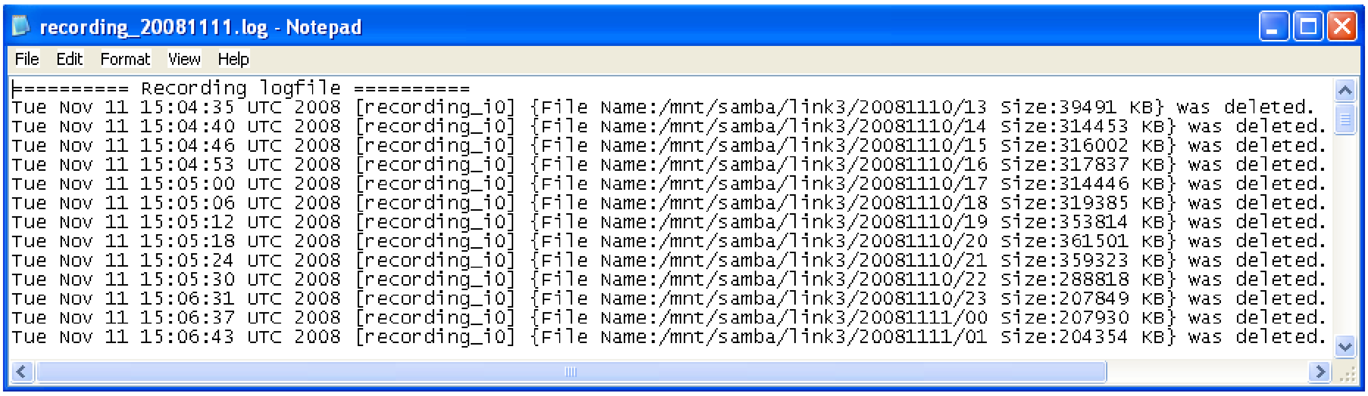
■ File name prefix
Enter the text that will appended to the front of the file name.
For example:



Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

System log: Select to send a system log when a trigger is activated.
Click **Save** to enable the settings, then click **Close** to exit the page.

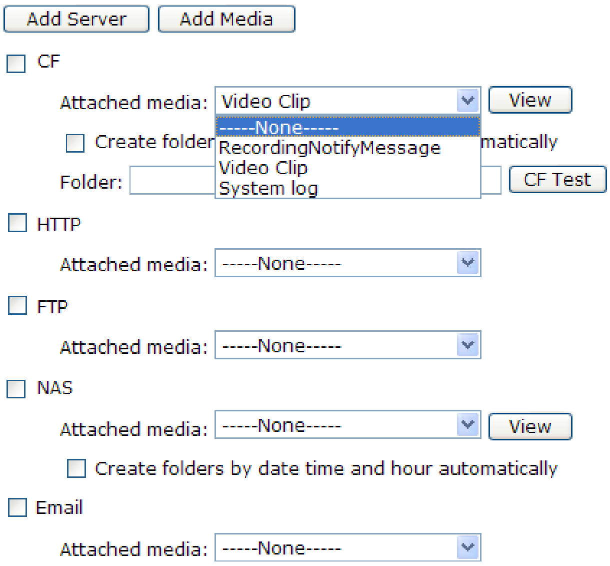
Recording notify message: Select to send a recording notification message when a trigger is activated. The following is an example of a recording notification message (.txt file), which shows a list of deleted previously-recorded data due to cycle recording.



```
recording_20081111.log - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
========== Recording logfile ==========
Tue Nov 11 15:04:35 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/13 Size:39491 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:04:40 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/14 Size:314453 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:04:46 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/15 Size:316002 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:04:53 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/16 Size:317837 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:00 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/17 Size:314446 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:06 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/18 Size:319385 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:12 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/19 Size:353814 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:18 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/20 Size:361501 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:24 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/21 Size:359323 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:05:30 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/22 Size:288818 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:06:31 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081110/23 Size:207849 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:06:37 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081111/00 Size:207930 KB} was deleted.
Tue Nov 11 15:06:43 UTC 2008 [recording_io] {File Name:/mnt/samba/link3/20081111/01 Size:204354 KB} was deleted.
```

When completed, click **Save** to enable the settings then click **Close** to exit this page. The new media settings will appear on the Event Settings page.

You can continue to select a server and media type for the event. Please go back to page 66 for detailed information.

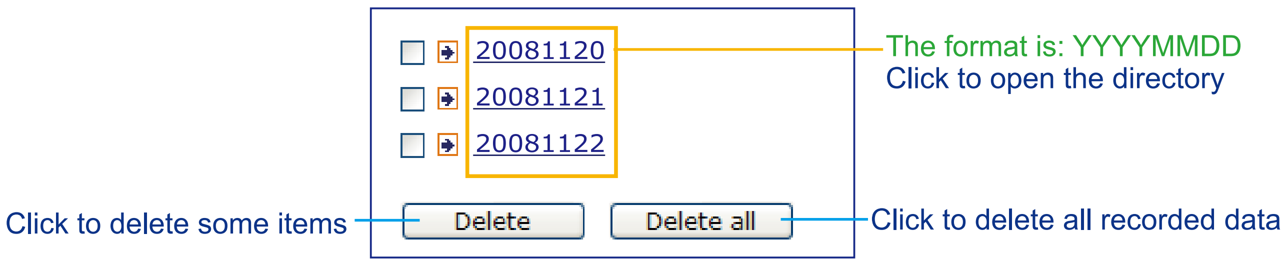


■ CF Test: Click to test your CF card. The system will display a message indicating success or failure. If you want to use your CF card for local storage, please format it before use. Please refer to page 77 for detailed information.

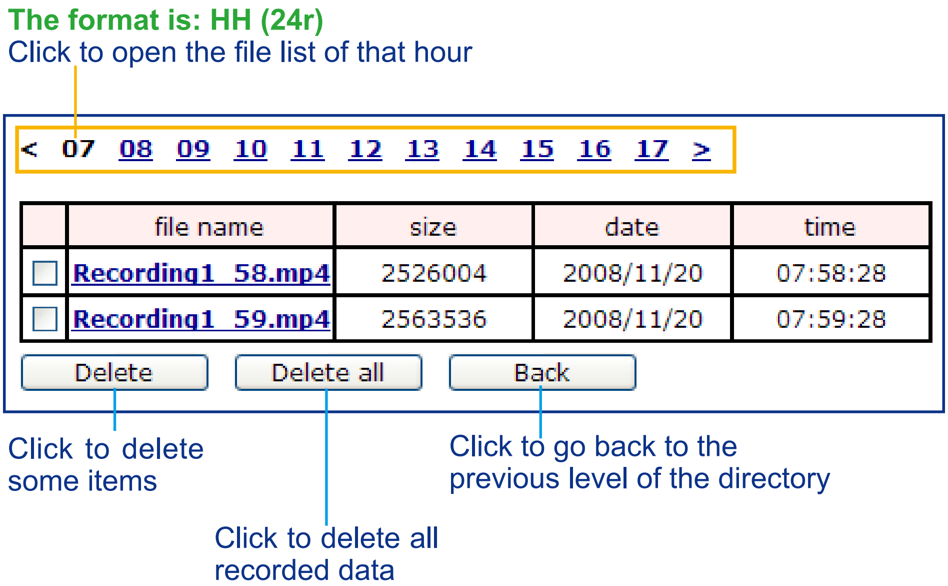
■ Create folders by date time and hour automatically: If you check this item, the system will generate folders automatically by date.

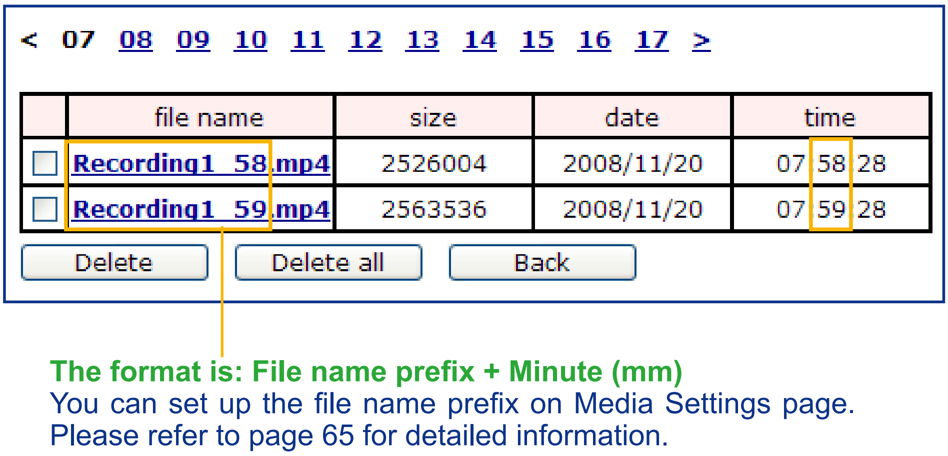
■ Folder: You can assign a preset folder on CF card for local storage.

■ View: Click this button to open a file list window. This function is only for CF card and Network Storage. Following is an example of file destination with video clips:



Click 20081120 to open the directory:

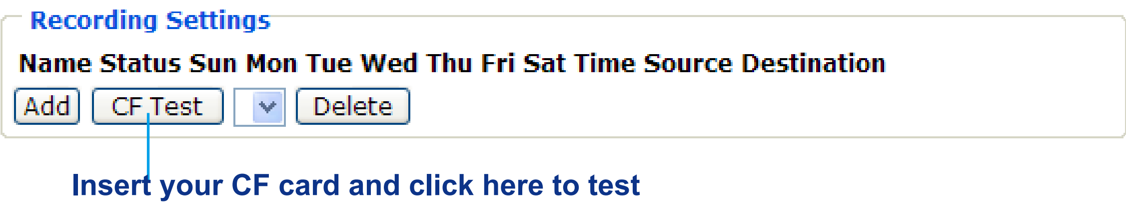




Recording

This section explains how to configure the recording settings for the Network Camera.

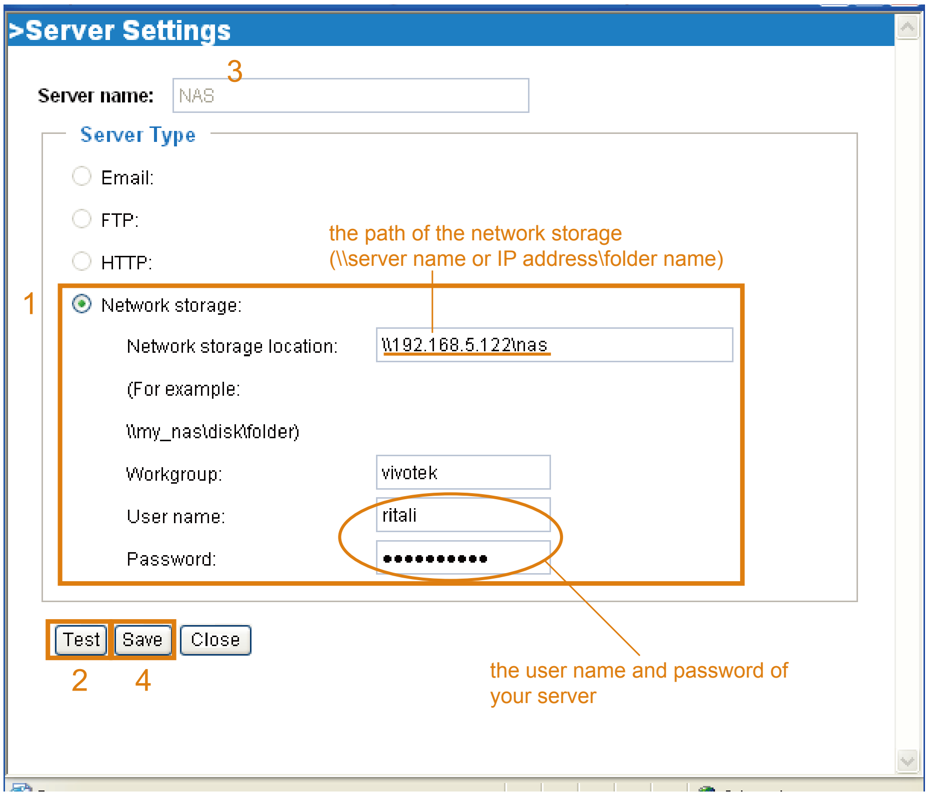
Recording Settings



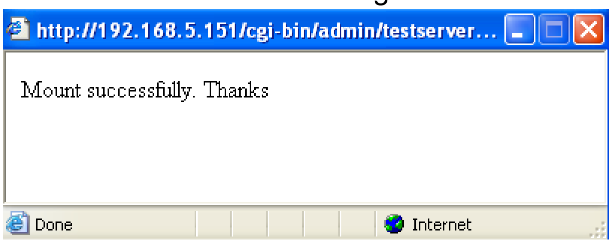
NOTE

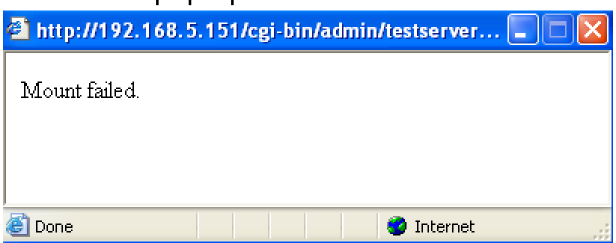
► *Before setting up this page, please set up the Network Storage on the Server Settings page first.*
► *Please remember to format your CF card when using for the first time. Please refer to page 77 for detailed information.*

Network Storage Setting
Please refer to page 62 to open the Server Settings page and follow the steps below to set up:
1. Fill in the information for your server.
For example:

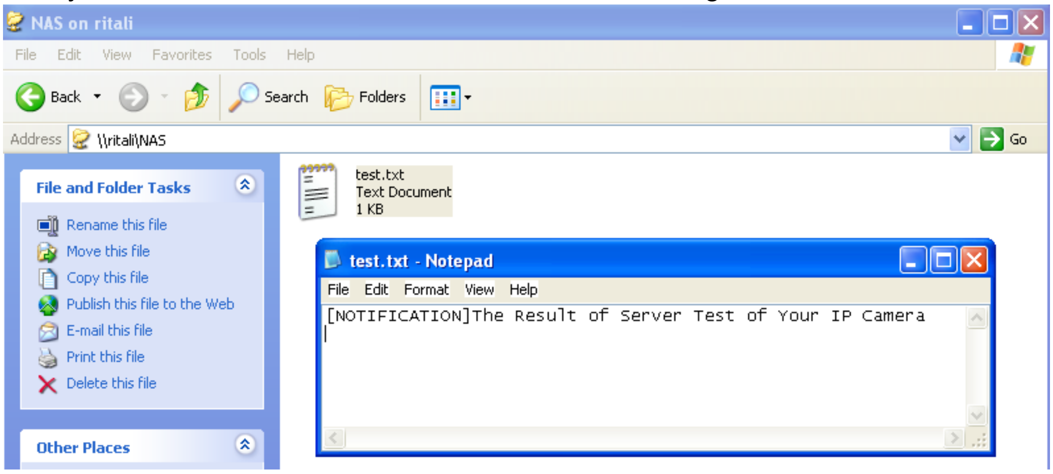


2. Click **Test** to check the setting. The result will be shown in a pop-up window.





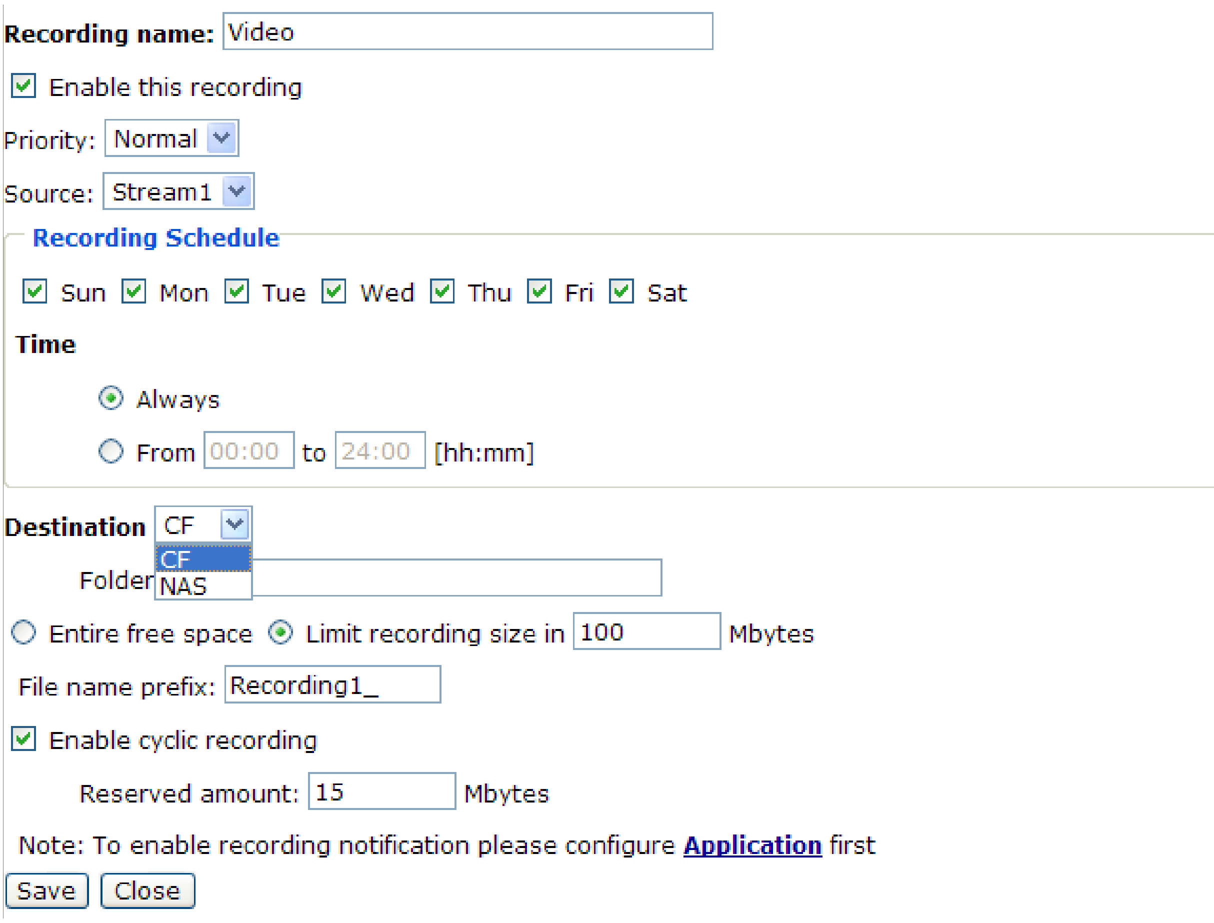
If successful, you will receive a test.txt file on the network storage server.



3. Enter a server name
4. Click **Save** to complete the setting and click **Close** to exit the page.

Recording Settings

Click **Add** to open the recording setting page. In this page, you can define the recording source, recording schedule and recording capacity. A total of 2 recording settings can be configured.



Recording name: Enter a name for the recording setting.

Enable this recording: Select this option to enable video recording.

Priority: Select the relative importance of this recording setting (High, Normal, and Low).

Source: Select the recording source (stream 1 or stream 2).

Recording schedule: Specify the recording duration.

■ Select the days of the week.

■ Select the recording start and end times in 24-hr time format.

Destination: You can select the CF card or network storage that was set up for the recorded video files.

Folder: This blank will only be displayed if you select a local storage CF card for local storage. Enter the folder name to store the media files.

Capacity: You can choose either the entire free space available or limit the recording size. The recording size limit must be larger than the reserved amount for cyclic recording.

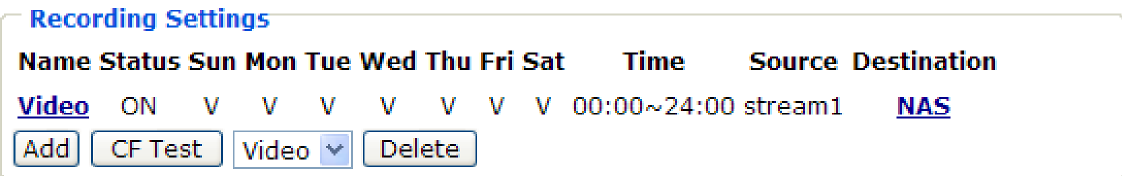
File name prefix: Enter the text that will be appended to the front of the file name.

Enable cyclic recording: If you check this item, when the maximum capacity is reached, the oldest file will be overwritten by the latest one. The reserved amount is reserved for cyclic recording to prevent malfunction. This value must be larger than 15 MBytes.

If you want to enable recording notification, please click **Application** to set up. Please refer to **Trigger > Recording notify** on page 58 for detailed information.

When completed, select **Enable this recording**. Click **Save** to enable the settings and click **Close** to exit this page. When the system begins recording, it will send the recorded files to the Network Storage. The new recording name will appear in the drop-down list on the recording page as shown below.

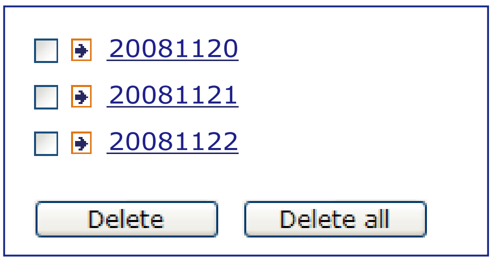
To remove a recording setting from the list, select a recording name from the drop-down list and click **Delete**.



■ Click **Video** **(Name)**: Open the Recording Settings page to modify.

■ Click **ON** (Status): The Status will become **OFF** and stop recording.

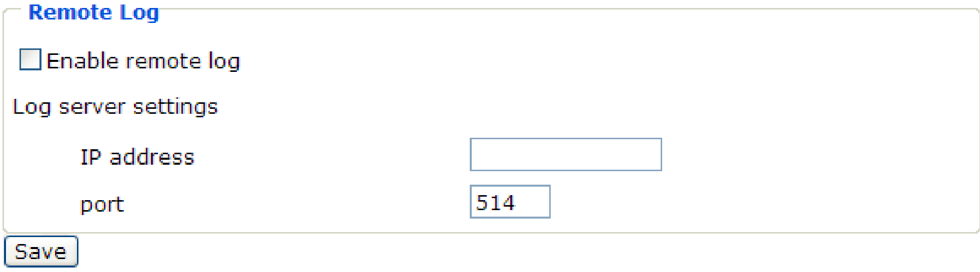
■ Click **NAS** **(Destination)**: Open the recorded file list as shown below. For more information about folder naming rule, please refer to page 67 for details.



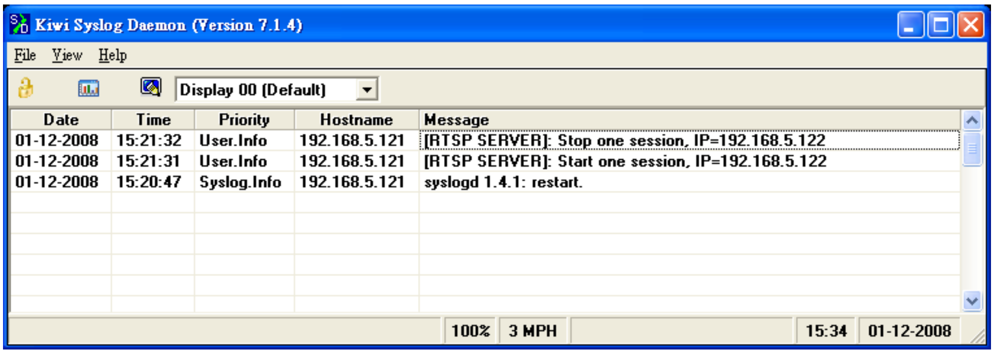
System Log

This section explains how to configure the Network Camera to send the system log to the remote server as backup.

Remote Log

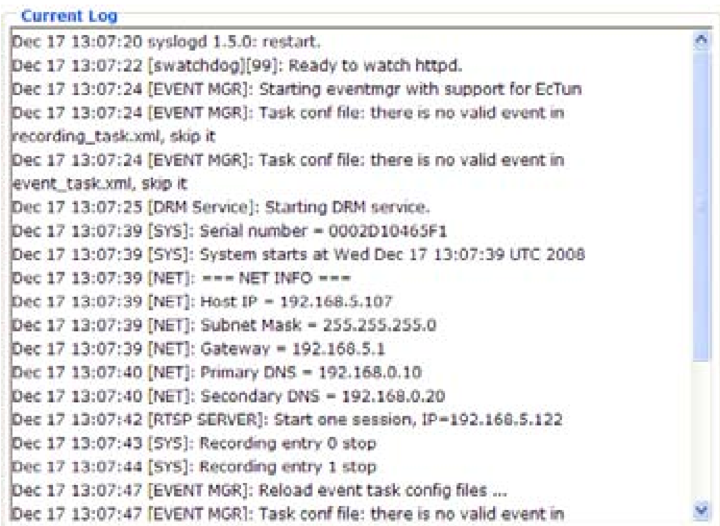


You can configure the Network Camera to send the system log file to a remote server as a log backup. Before utilizing this feature, it is suggested that the user install a log-recording tool to receive system log messages from the Network Camera. An example is Kiwi Syslog Daemon. Visit http://www.kiwisyslog.com/kiwi-syslog-daemon-overview/.



Follow the steps below to set up the remote log:
1. In the IP address text box, enter the IP address of the remote server.
2. In the port text box, enter the port number of the remote server.
3. When completed, select **Enable remote log** and click **Save** to enable the settings.

Current Log



This column displays the system log in chronological order. The system log is stored in the Network Camera's buffer area and will be overwritten when reaching a certain limit.

View Parameters

The View Parameters page lists the entire system's parameters in alphabetical order. If you need technical assistance, please provide the information listed on this page.

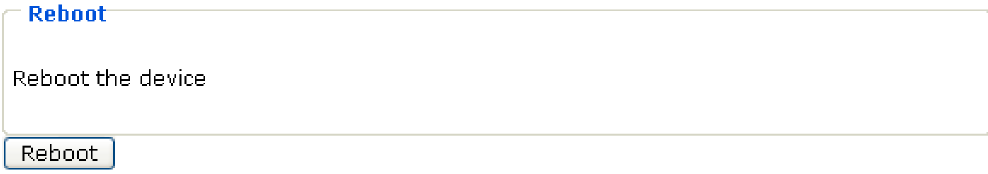
Parameter List

```
system_hostname='Network Camera'
system_ledoff='0'
system_date='2008/12/17'
system_time='15:08:58'
system_datetime=''
system_ntp=''
system_timezoneindex='320'
system_daylight_enable='0'
system_daylight_dstactualmode='1'
system_daylight_auto_begintime='NONE'
system_daylight_auto_endtime='NONE'
system_updateinterval='0'
system_info_modelname='IP7138'
system_info_extendedmodelname='IP7138'
system_info_serialnumber='0002D10465F1'
system_info_firmwareversion='IP7138-VVTK-0201h'
system_info_language_count='9'
system_info_language_i0='English'
system_info_language_i1='Deutsch'
system_info_language_i2='Español'
system_info_language_i3='Français'
system_info_language_i4='Italiano'
system_info_language_i5='日本語'
system_info_language_i6='Português'
system_info_language_i7='简体中文'
system_info_language_i8='繁體中文'
system_info_language_i9=''
system_info_language_i10=''
system_info_language_i11=''
```

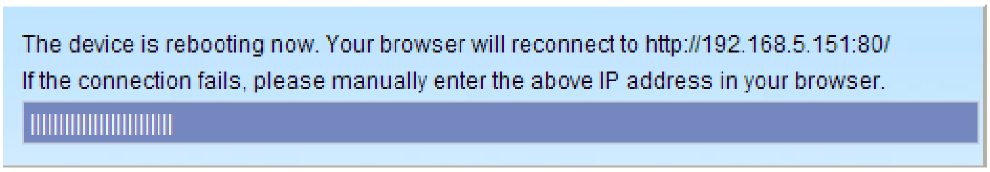
Maintenance

This chapter explains how to restore the Network Camera to factory default, upgrade firmware version, etc.

Reboot

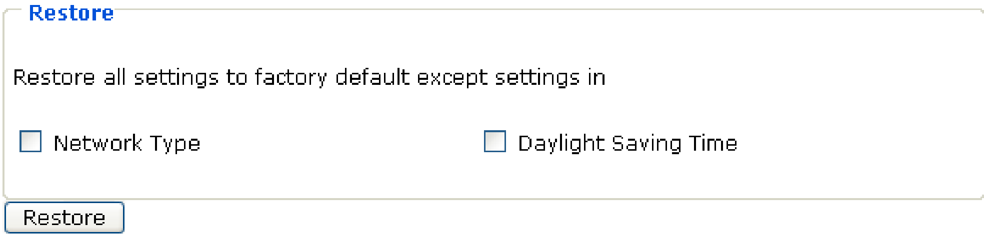


This feature allows you to reboot the Network Camera, which takes about one minute to complete. When completed, the live video page will be displayed in your browser. The following message will be displayed during the reboot process.



If the connection fails after rebooting, manually enter the IP address of the Network Camera in the address field to resume the connection.

Restore



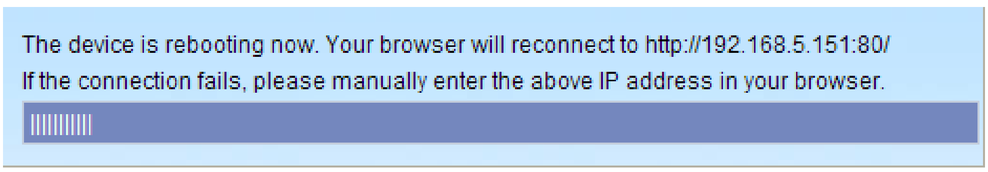
This feature allows you to restore the Network Camera to factory default settings.

Network Type: Select this option to retain the Network Type settings (Please refer to Network Type on page 29).

Daylight Saving Time: Select this option to retain the Daylight Saving Time settings (Please refer to System on page 21).

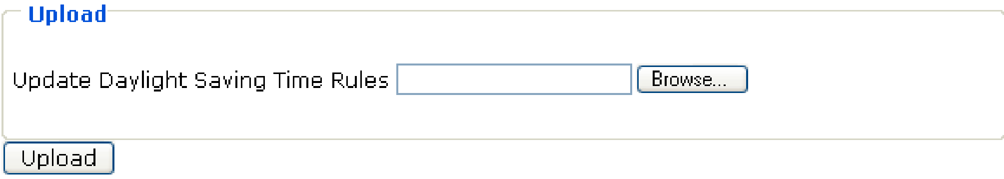
If none of the options is selected, all settings will be restored to factory default.

The following message is displayed during the restoring process.



Upload / Export Daylight Saving Time Configuration File

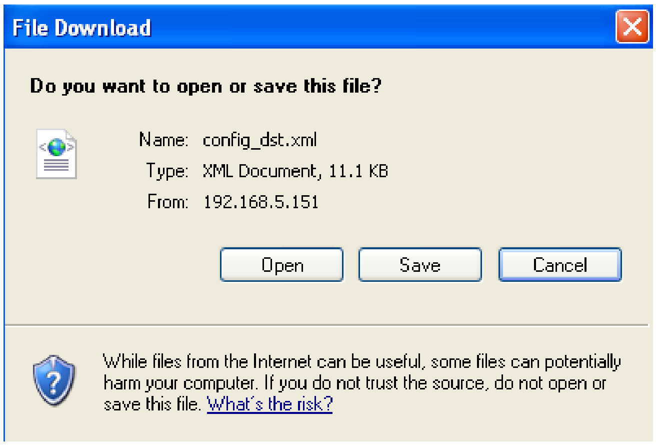
This feature allows you to Export / Upload daylight saving time rules.





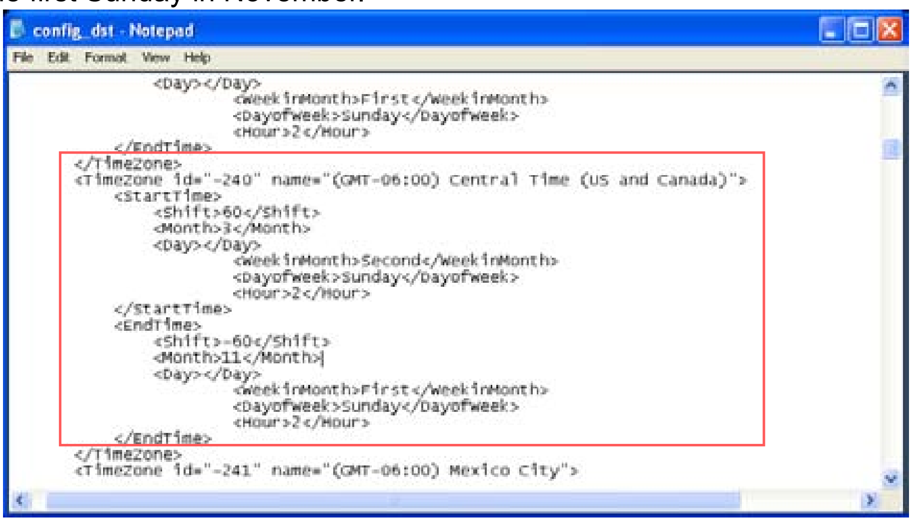
Follow the steps below to export:

1. In the Export files column, click **Export** to export the daylight saving time configuration file from the Network Camera.
2. A file download dialog will pop up as shown below. Click Open to review the XML file or click **Save** to store the file for editing.

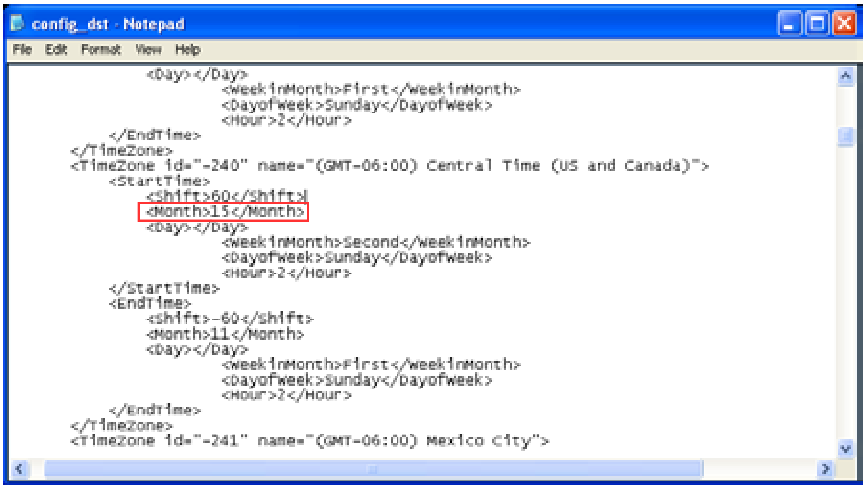


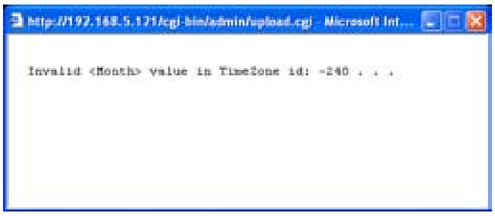
3. Open the file with Microsoft® Notepad and locate your time zone; set the start and end time of DST. When completed, save the file.

   In the example below, DST begins each year at 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday in March and ends at 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday in November.

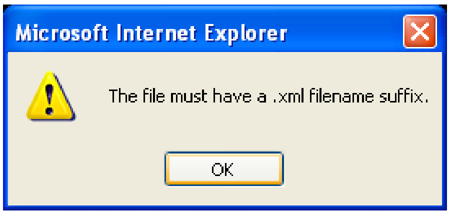


Upload daylight saving time rule: Click **Browse…** and specify the XML file to upload. To enable the DST, please refer to System Time on page 22.
If the incorrect date and time is assigned, you will see the following warning message when uploading the file to the Network Camera.

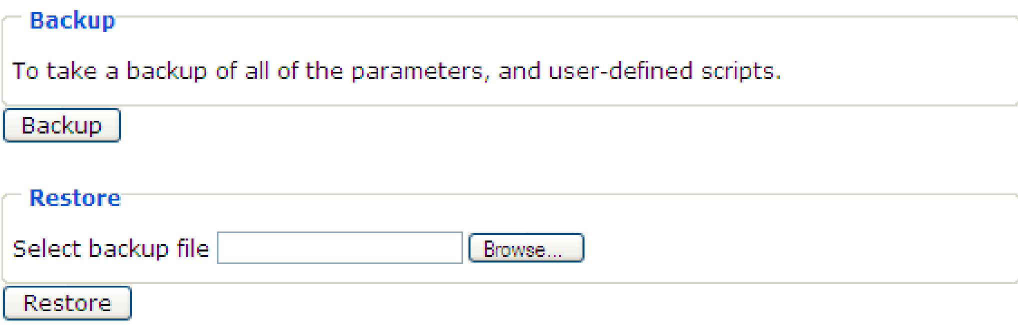




The following message is displayed when attempting to upload an incorrect file format.

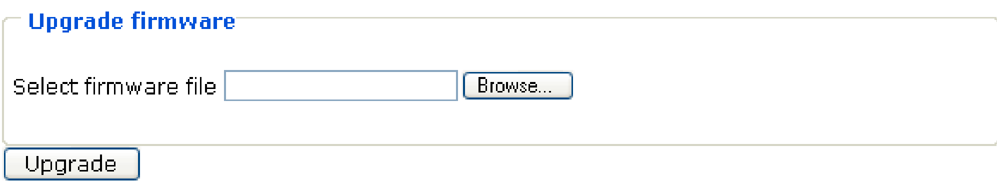


Backup / Restore



Click **Backup** to export all parameters of the device and user-defined script.
Click **Browse…** to select a setting backup file, then click **Restore** to upload the backup file. Please note that the model and firmware version of the device should be the same as the setting backup file. If you have set up fixed IP or other special settings for your device, it is not suggested to upload a settings backup file.

Upgrade Firmware



This feature allows you to upgrade the firmware of your Network Camera. It takes a few minutes to complete the process.
Note: Do not power off the Network Camera during the upgrade!

Follow the steps below to upgrade the firmware:
1. Download the latest firmware file from the VIVOTEK website. The file is in .pkg file format.
2. Click **Browse…** and specify the firmware file.
3. Click **Upgrade**. The Network Camera starts to upgrade and will reboot automatically when the upgrade completes.

If the upgrade is successful, you will see “Reboot system now!! This connection will close”. After that, reaccess the Network Camera.

The following message is displayed when the upgrade has succeeded.

```
Write new image complete
Update system image success
Remove old web page
Updating new web page
Clear boot specific data
Updating L1 boot

File size = 8192
Erasing flash...
Writing new image...

Write new image complete
File size = 8192
Erasing flash...
Writing new image...

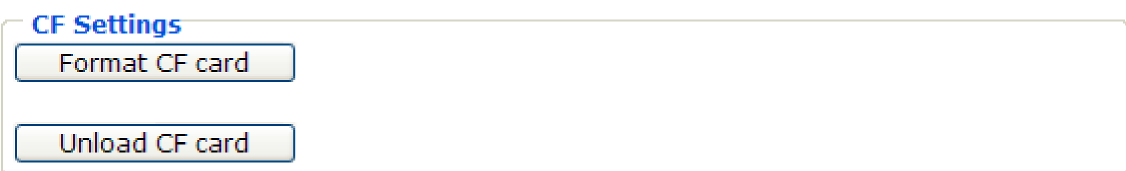
Write new image complete
Update L1 boot success
Updating L2 boot
File size = 55404
Erasing flash...
Writing new image...

Write new image complete
Update L2 boot success
Updating armboot environment if necessary
Copied 8192 bytes from /mnt/ramdisk/bootenv1 to address 0x00004000 in flash
Update armboot env success
Reboot system now !!
This connection will close
```

The following message is displayed when you have selected an incorrect firmware file.

Starting firmware upgrade...
Do not power down the server during the upgrade.
The server will restart automatically after the upgrade is completed.
It will takes about 1 - 5 minutes.
Wrong PKG file format
Unpack fail

CF settings



Format CF card: Click the button to format CF card. **Please remember to format your CF card before use**.

Unload CF card: Click the button to unload CF card. **Please remember to unload it before removing it from your device**.

Appendix

URL Commands of the Network Camera

Overview

For some customers who already have their own web site or web control application, Network Camera/ Video server can be easily integrated through convenient URLs. This section specifies the external HTTP based application programming interface. The HTTP based camera interface provides the functionality to request a single image, to control camera functions (PTZ, output relay etc.) and to get and set internal parameter values. The image and CGI-requests are handled by the built in Web server.

Style convention

In URL syntax and in descriptions of CGI parameters, a text within angle brackets denotes a content that is to be replaced with either a value or a string. When replacing the text string also the angle brackets shall be replaced. An example of this is the description of the name for the server, denoted with <servername> in the URL syntax description below, that is replaced with the string myserver in the URL syntax example, also below.

URL syntax' are written with the “**Syntax:**" word written in bold face followed by a box with the referred syntax as seen below. The name of the server is written as <servername>. This is intended to be replaced with the name of the actual server. This can either be a name, e.g., "mywebcam" or "thecam. adomain.net" or the associated IP number for the server, e.g., 192.168.0.220.

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/viewer/video.jpg
```

Description of returned data is written with "**Return:**" in bold face followed by the returned data in a box. All data returned as HTTP formatted, i.e., starting with the string HTTP is line separated with a Carriage Return and Line Feed (CRLF) printed as \r\n.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 <HTTP code> <HTTP text>\r\n
```

URL syntax examples are written with "**Example:**" in bold face followed by a short description and a light grey box with the example.

Example: request a single snapshot image

```
http://mywebserver/cgi-bin/viewer/video.jpg
```

Overview

For some customers who already have their own web site or web control application, Network Camera/Video server can be easily integrated through convenient URLs. This document provides the supersets of URL commands V2 for 7000 series products.

This section specifies the external HTTP based application programming interface. The HTTP based camera interface provides the functionality to request a single image, to control camera functions (PTZ, output relay etc.) and to get and set internal parameter values. The image and CGI-requests are handled by the built in Web server.

Style convention

In URL syntax and in descriptions of CGI parameters, a text within angle brackets denotes a content that is to be replaced with either a value or a string. When replacing the text string also the angle brackets shall be replaced. An example of this is the description of the name for the server, denoted with <servername> in the URL syntax description below, that is replaced with the string myserver in the URL syntax example, also below.

URL syntax' are written with the "**Syntax:**" word written in bold face followed by a box with the referred syntax as seen below. The name of the server is written as <servername>. This is intended to be replaced with the name of the actual server. This can either be a name, e.g., "mywebcam" or "thecam.adomain.net" or the associated IP number for the server, e.g., 192.168.0.220.

Special note will be marked as RED words to take care.

Syntax:

http://*<servername>*/cgi-bin/viewer/video.jpg

Description of returned data is written with "**Return:**" in bold face followed by the returned data in a box. All data returned as HTTP formatted, i.e., starting with the string HTTP is line separated with a Carriage Return and Line Feed (CRLF) printed as \r\n.

Return:

HTTP/1.0 <HTTP code> <HTTP text>\r\n

URL syntax examples are written with "**Example:**" in bold face followed by a short description and a light grey box with the example.

Example: request a single snapshot image

```
http://mywebserver/cgi-bin/viewer/video.jpg
```

General CGI URL syntax and parameters

CGI parameters are written in lower-case and as one word without any underscores or other separators. When the CGI request includes internal camera parameters, the internal parameters must be written exactly as they are named in the camera or video server. The CGIs are organized in function related directories under the cgi-bin directory. The file extension of the CGI is required.

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/<*subdir*>[/<*subdir*>...]/<*cgi*>.<*ext*>
[?<parameter>=<value>[&<parameter>=<value>...]]

Example: Setting digital output #1 to active

```
http://mywebserver/cgi-bin/dido/setdo.cgi?do1=1
```

Security level

SECURITY LEVEL	SUB-DIRECTORY	DESCRIPTION
0	anonymous	Unprotected.
1 [view]	anonymous, viewer, dido, camctrl	1. Can view, listen, talk to camera 2. Can control dido, ptz of camera
4 [operator]	anonymous, viewer, dido, camctrl, operator	Operator's access right can modify most of camera's parameters except some privilege and network options
6 [admin]	anonymous, viewer, dido, camctrl, operator, admin	Administrator's access right can fully control the camera's operation.
7	N/A	Internal parameters. Unable to be changed by any external interface.

Get server parameter values

Note: The access right depends on the URL directory.

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/anonymous/getparam.cgi?[<*parameter*>]
[&<parameter>…]

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/viewer/getparam.cgi?[<*parameter*>]
[&<parameter>…]

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/operator/getparam.cgi?[<parameter>]
[&<parameter>…]

http://<servername>/cgi-bin/admin/getparam.cgi?[<parameter>]
[&<parameter>…]
```

where the *<parameter>* should be *<group>*[_*<name>*] or *<group>*[.*<name>*] If you do not specify the any parameters, all the parameters on the server will be returned. If you specify only *<group>*, the parameters of related group will be returned.

When query parameter values, the current parameter value are returned.
Successful control request returns oolean r pairs as follows.
Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/html\r\n
Context-Length: <length>\r\n
\r\n
<parameter pair>
```

where <parameter pair> is
<parameter>=<value>\r\n
[<parameter pair>]

<length> is the actual length of content.

Example: request IP address and it's response

```
Request:
http://192.168.0.123/cgi-bin/admin/getparam.cgi?network_ipaddress

Response:
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/html\r\n
Context-Length: 33\r\n
\r\n
network.ipaddress=192.168.0.123\r\n
```

Set server parameter values

Note: The access right depends on the URL directory.

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/anonymous/setparam.cgi? <parameter>=<value>
[&<parameter>=<value>…][&update=<value>][&return=<return page>]

http://<servername>/cgi-bin/viewer/setparam.cgi? <parameter>=<value>
[&<parameter>=<value>…][&update=<value>] [&return=<return page>]

http://<servername>/cgi-bin/operator/setparam.cgi? <parameter>=<value>
[&<parameter>=<value>…][&update=<value>] [&return=<return page>]

http://<servername>/cgi-bin/admin/setparam.cgi? <parameter>=<value>
[&<parameter>=<value>…][&update=<value>] [&return=<return page>]
```

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
<group>_<name>	value to assigned	Assign *<value>* to the parameter *<group>_<name>*
update	< oolean>	set to 1 to actually update all fields (no need to use update parameter in each group)
return	*<return page>*	Redirect to the page *<return page>* after the parameter is assigned*.* The *<return page>* can be a full URL path or relative path according the the current path. If you omit this parameter, it will redirect to an empty page. (note: The return page can be a general HTML file(.htm, .html) or a Vivotek server script executable (.vspx) file. It can not be a CGI command. It can not have any extra parameters. This parameter must be put at end of parameter list)

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/html\r\n
Context-Length: <length>\r\n
\r\n
<parameter pair>
```

where <parameter pair> is

<parameter>=<value>\r\n

[<parameter pair>]

Only the parameters that you set and readable will be returned.

Example: Set the IP address of server to 192.168.0.123

Request:

http://myserver/cgi-bin/admin/setparam.cgi?network_ipaddress=192.168.0.123

Response:

HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n

Content-Type: text/html\r\n

Context-Length: 33\r\n

\r\n

network.ipaddress=192.168.0.123\r\n

Available parameters on the server

Valid values:

VALID VALUES	DESCRIPTION
string[<n>]	Text string shorter than ‘n’ characters. The characters “,‘, <,>,& are invalid.
Password[<n>]	The same as string but display ‘*’ instead
integer	Any number between ($-2^{31}-1$) and ($2^{31}-1$)
positive integer	Any number between 0 and ($2^{32}-1$)
<m> ~ <n>	Any number between ‘m’ and ‘n’
domain name[<n>]	A string limited to contain a domain name shorter than ‘n’ characters (eg. www.ibm.com)
email address [<n>]	A string limited to contain a email address shorter than ‘n’ characters (eg. joe@www.ibm.com)
ip address	A string limited to contain an ip address (eg. 192.168.1.1)
mac address	A string limited to contain mac address without hyphen or colon connected
boolean	A oolean value 1 or 0 represents [Yes or No], [True or False], [Enable or Disable].
<value1>, <value2>, <value3>, …	Enumeration. Only given values are valid.
Blank	A blank string
everything inside <>	As description

NOTE: The camera should prevent to restart when parameter changed.

Group: **system**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
hostname	string[40]	1/6	host name of server (Network Camera, Wireless Network Camera, Video Server, Wireless Video Server)
ledoff	<boolean>	6/6	turn on(0) or turn off(1) all led indicators
date	<yyyy/mm/dd>, keep, auto	6/6	Current date of system. Set to 'keep' keeping date unchanged. Set to 'auto' to use NTP to synchronize date.
time	<hh:mm:ss>, keep, auto	6/6	Current time of system. Set to 'keep' keeping time unchanged. Set to 'auto' to use NTP to synchronize time.
datetime	<MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss>	6/6	Another current time format of system.
ntp	<domain name>, <ip address>, <blank>	6/6	NTP server *do not use "skip to invoke default server" for default
timezoneindex	-489 ~ 529	6/6	Indicate timezone and area -480: GMT-12:00 Eniwetok, Kwajalein -440: GMT-11:00 Midway Island, Samoa -400: GMT-10:00 Hawaii -360: GMT-09:00 Alaska -320: GMT-08:00 Las Vegas, San_Francisco, Vancouver -280: GMT-07:00 Mountain Time, Denver -281: GMT-07:00 Arizona -240: GMT-06:00 Central America, Central Time, Mexico City, Saskatchewan -200: GMT-05:00 Eastern Time, New York, Toronto -201: GMT-05:00 Bogota, Lima, Quito, Indiana

			-160: GMT-04:00 Atlantic Time, Canada, Caracas, La Paz, Santiago -140: GMT-03:30 Newfoundland -120: GMT-03:00 Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Georgetown, Greenland -80: GMT-02:00 Mid-Atlantic -40: GMT-01:00 Azores, Cape_Verde_IS. 0: GMT Casablanca, Greenwich Mean Time:Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London 40: GMT 01:00 Amsterdam, Berlin, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Madrid, Paris 41: GMT 01:00 Warsaw, Budapest, Bern 80: GMT 02:00 Athens, Helsinki, Istanbul, Riga 81: GMT 02:00 Cairo 82: GMT 02:00 Lebanon, Minsk 83: GMT 02:00 Israel 120: GMT 03:00 Baghdad, Kuwait, Riyadh, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nairobi 121: GMT 03:00 Iraq 140: GMT 03:30 Tehran 160: GMT 04:00 Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan 180: GMT 04:30 Kabul 200: GMT 05:00 Ekaterinburg, Islamabad, Karachi, Tashkent 220: GMT 05:30 Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai, New Delhi 230: GMT 05:45 Kathmandu 240: GMT 06:00 Almaty, Novosibirsk, Astana, Dhaka, Sri Jayawardenepura 260: GMT 06:30 Rangoon 280: GMT 07:00 Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta, Krasnoyarsk 320: GMT 08:00 Beijing, Chongging, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore,

			Taipei 360: GMT 09:00 Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Seoul, Yakutsk 380: GMT 09:30 Adelaide, Darwin 400: GMT 10:00 Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Guam, Vladivostok 440: GMT 11:00 Magadan, Solomon Is., New Caledonia 480: GMT 12:00 Aucklan, Wellington, Fiji, Kamchatka, Marshall Is. 520: GMT 13:00 Nuku'Alofa
daylight_enable	< oolean>	6/6	enable automatic daylight saving to time zone
daylight_dstactualmode	< oolean>	6/7	check if current time is under daylight saving time.
Daylight_auto_begintime	string[19]	6/7	display the current daylight saving begin time. (product dependent)
daylight_auto_endtime	string[19]	6/7	display the current daylight saving end time. (product dependent)
updateinterval	0, 3600, 86400, 604800, 2592000	6/6	0 to Disable automatic time adjustment, otherwise, it means the seconds between NTP automatic update interval.
restore	0, <positive integer>	7/6	Restore the system parameters to default value after <value> seconds.
reset	0, <positive integer>	7/6	Restart the server after <value> seconds if <value> is non-negative.
restoreexceptnet	<Any value>	7/6	Restore the system parameters to default value except (ipaddress, subnet, router, dns1, dns2, pppoe). This command can cooperate with other "restoreexceptXYZ" commands. When cooperating with others, the system parameters will be restored to default value except a union of combined results.
restoreexceptdst	<Any value>	7/6	Restore the system parameters to

			default value except all daylight saving time settings. This command can cooperate with other “restoreexceptXYZ” commands. When cooperating with others, the system parameters will be restored to default value except a union of combined results.

SubGroup of **system**: **info** (The fields in this group are unchangeable.)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
modelname	string[40]	0/7	Internal model name of server (eg. IP7139)
extendedmodelname	string[40]	0/7	ODM specific model name of server (eg. DCS-5610). If it is not ODM case, this field will be equal to “modelname”
serialnumber	<mac address>	0/7	12 characters mac address without hyphen connected
firmwareversion	string[40]	0/7	The version of firmware, including model, company, and version number in the format <MODEL-BRAND-VERSION>
language_count	<integer>	0/7	number of webpage language available on the server
language_i<0~(count-1)>	string[16]	0/7	Available language lists

Group: **status**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
di_i<0~(ndi-1)>	< oolean>	1/7	0 => Inactive, normal 1 => Active, triggered
do_i<0~ndi-1)>	< oolean>	1/7	0 => Inactive, normal 1 => Active, triggered
onlinenum_rtsp	integer	6/7	current RTSP connection numbers
onlinenum_httppush	integer	6/7	current HTTP push server connection numbers
eth_i0	<string>	1/99	Get network information from mii-tool

Group: **di_i<0~(ndi-1)>** (capability.ndi > 0)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
normalstate	high, low	1/1	indicate whether open circuit or closed circuit represents inactive status

Group: **do_i<0~(ndo-1)>** (capability.ndo > 0)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
normalstate	open, grounded	1/1	indicate whether open circuit or closed circuit represents inactive status

Group: **security**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
privilege_do	view, operator, admin	6/6	Indicate which privilege and above can control digital output
user_i0_name	string[64]	6/7	User's name of root
user_i<1~20>_name	string[64]	6/7	User's name
user_i0_pass	password[64]	6/6	root's password
user_i<1~20>_pass	password[64]	7/6	User's password
user_i0_privilege	viewer, operator, admin	6/7	root's privilege
user_i<1~20>_ privilege	viewer, operator, admin	6/6	User's privilege.

Group: **network**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
type	lan, pppoe	6/6	Network connection type
preprocess	0~15	6/6	Stop related process before set port value
resetip	<boolean>	6/6	1 => get ipaddress, subnet, router, dns1, dns2 from DHCP server at next reboot 0 => use preset ipaddress, subnet, rounter, dns1, and dns2
ipaddress	<ip address>	6/6	IP address of server

subnet	<ip address>	6/6	subnet mask
router	<ip address>	6/6	default gateway
dns1	<ip address>	6/6	primary DNS server
dns2	<ip address>	6/6	secondary DNS server
wins1	<ip address>	6/6	primary WINS server
wins2	<ip address>	6/6	secondary WINS server

Subgroup of **network**: **ipv6**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable IPv6
addonipaddress	<ip address>	6/6	IPv6 IP address
addonprefixlen	0~128	6/6	IPv6 prefix length
addonrouter	<ip address>	6/6	IPv6 router address
addondns	<ip address>	6/6	IPv6 DNS address
allowoptional	<boolean>	6/6	Allow Manually setup the IP address setting

Subgroup of **network**: **ftp**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
port	21, 1025~65535	6/6	local ftp server port

Subgroup of **network**: **http**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
port	80, 1025 ~ 65535	6/6	HTTP port
alternateport	1025~65535	6/6	Alternative HTTP port
authmode	basic, digest	1/6	HTTP authentication mode
s0_accessname	string[32]	1/6	Http server push access name for stream 1 (capability.protocol.spush_mjpeg =1 and video.stream.count>0)
s1_accessname	string[32]	1/6	Http server push access name for stream 2 (capability.protocol.spush_mjpeg =1 and video.stream.count>1)
anonymousviewing	<boolean>	1/6	Enable anoymous streaming viewing.

Subgroup of **network**: **https**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
port	443, 1025 ~ 65535	6/6	HTTPS port

Subgroup of **network**: **rtsp**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
port	554, 1025 ~ 65535	1/6	RTSP port (capability.protocol.rtsp=1)
anonymousviewing	<boolean>	1/6	Enable anoymous streaming viewing.
authmode	disable, basic, digest	1/6	RTSP authentication mode (capability.protocol.rtsp=1)
s0_accessname	string[3b;42]	1/6	RTSP access name for stream1 (capability.protocol.rtsp=1 and video.stream.count>0)
s1_accessname	string[32]	1/6	RTSP access name for stream2 (capability.protocol.rtsp=1 and video.stream.count>1)
s0_audiotrack	<integer>	6/6	The current audio track for stream1. -1 => audio mute
s1_audiotrack	<integer>	6/6	The current audio track for stream2. -1 => audio mute

Subgroup of **rtsp_s<0~(n-1)>**: **multicast,** n is stream count (capability.protocol.rtp.multicast=1)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
alwaysmulticast	<boolean>	4/4	Enable always multicast
videoport	1025 ~ 65535	4/4	Multicast video port
audioport	1025 ~ 65535	4/4	Multicast audio port
ipaddress	<ip address>	4/4	Multicast IP address
ttl	1 ~ 255	4/4	Mutlicast time to live value

Subgroup of **network**: **sip**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
port	554, 1025 ~ 65535	6/6	SIP port (capability.protocol.sip=1)

Subgroup of **network**: **rtp**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
videoport	1025 ~ 65535	6/6	video channel port for RTP (capability.protocol.rtp_unicast=1)
audioport	1025 ~ 65535	6/6	audio channel port for RTP (capability.protocol.rtp_unicast=1)

Subgroup of **network**: **pppoe**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
user	string[128]	6/6	PPPoE account user name
pass	password[64]	6/6	PPPoE account password

Group: **wireless**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
ssid	string[32]	6/6	SSID for wireless lan settings. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9] [/] [.] [_] [=] [ ] [-] [+] [*].
wlmode	Infra, Adhoc	6/6	wireless mode Infra: Infrastructure
channel	1~11 or 1 ~ 13 or 10~11 or 10~13 or 1~14	6/6	USA and Canada Europe Spain France All
txrate	NONE, 1M, 2M, 5.5M, 11M, 6M, 9M, 12M, 18M, 24M, 36M, 48M, 54M, Auto	6/6	Maximum oolean rate in Mbps
encrypt	0~3	6/6	encryption method (product depedent) 0=> NONE,

			1 => WEP, 2 => WPA, 3 => WPA2PSK
authmode	OPEN, SHARED	6/6	Authentication mode
keylength	64, 128	6/6	key length in bits
keyformat	HEX, ASCII	6/6	key1 ~ key4 presentation format
keyselect	1 ~ 4	6/6	default key number
key1	password [32]	6/6	WEP key1 for encryption. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9].
key2	password [32]	6/6	WEP key2 for encryption. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9].
key3	password [32]	6/6	WEP key3 for encryption. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9].
key4	password [32]	6/6	WEP key4 for encryption. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9].
domain	'U' for USA 'C' for Canada 'E' for Euro 'S' for Spain 'F' for France 'I' for Isrel 'A' for All	6/7	Wireless domain
algorithm	AES, TKIP	6/6	Algorithm
presharedkey	password [63]	6/6	WPA mode pre-shared key. The valid characters are [A-Z] [a-z] [0-9].

Group: **ipfilter**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable access list filtering
admin_enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable administrator IP address
admin_ip	String[44]	6/6	Administrator IP address
maxconnection	1~10	6/6	Maximum number of concurrent streaming connection(s)
allow_i<0~9>_start	1.0.0.0 ~ 255.255.255.255	6/6	Allowed starting IPv4 address for connection
allow_i<0~9>_end	1.0.0.0 ~ 255.255.255.255	6/6	Allowed ending IPv4 address for connection
deny_i<0~9>_start	1.0.0.0 ~	6/6	Denied starting IPv4 address for connection

	255.255.255.255		
deny_i<0~9>_end	1.0.0.0 ~ 255.255.255.255	6/6	Denied ending IPv4 address for connection
ipv6_allow_i<0~9>	String[44]	6/6	Allowed IPv6 address for connection
ipv6_deny_i<0~9>	String[44]	6/6	Denied IPv6 address for connection

Group: **videoin**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
cmosfreq	50, 60	4/4	CMOS frequency (videoin.type=2) (product dependent)
whitebalance	<product dependent>	4/4	auto, auto white balance manual indoor, 3200K fluorescent, 5500K outdoor, > 5500K
atwbvalue	0 ~ 65535	4/4	The auto white balance value.

Group: **videoin_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel products, m is stream number

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
color	0, 1	4/4	0 =>monochrome 1 => color
flip	<boolean>	4/4	flip the image
mirror	<boolean>	4/4	mirror the image
ptzstatus	<integer>	1/7	An 32-bits integer, each bit can be set separately as follows: Bit 0 => Support camera control function 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 1 => **Build-in** or **external** camera. 0(external), 1(build-in) Bit 2 => Support **pan** operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 3 => Support **tilt** operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 4 => Support **zoom** operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 5 => Support **focus** operation. 0(not support), 1(support)

text	string[16]	1/4	enclosed caption
imprinttimestamp	<boolean>	4/4	Overlay time stamp on video
maxexposure	1~120	4/4	Maximum exposure time
options	quality, framerate	4/4	To customize video quality first or video frame rate first. (product dependent)
s<0~(m-1)>_codectype	mpeg4, mjpeg	4/4	video codec type
s<0~(m-1)>_resolution	VGA CMOS => 176x144, 160x120, 320x240, 640x480 30 3M CMOS => 176x144, 320x240, 640x480, 800x600, 1280x1024 CCD => QCIF, 176x120, CIF, 352x240, 4CIF, 704x480 PAL => QCIF, 176x144, CIF, 352x288, 4CIF, 704x576 VS => QCIF, 176x120, 176x144,	4/4	Video resolution in pixel

	CIF, 352x240, 352x288, 4CIF, 704x480, 704x576		
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_intraperiod	250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000	4/4	The period of intra frame in milliseconds
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_ratecontrolmode	cbr, vbr	4/4	cbr, constant bitrate vbr, fix quality
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_quant	0, 1~5	4/4	quality of video when choosing vbr in "ratecontrolmode". 0 is customized manual input setting. 1 is worst quality and 5 is the best quality.
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_qvalue	1~31	7/4	The specific quality parameter of mpeg4 encoder. 1 is best quality and 31 is the worst quality.
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_bitrate	1000~4000000	4/4	Set bit rate in bps when choose cbr in "ratecontrolmode"
s<0~(m-1)>_mpeg4_maxframe	1~25, 26~30 (only for NTSC or 60Hz CMOS)	4/4	set maximum frame rate in fps (for MPEG-4)
s<0~(m-1)>_mjpeg_quant	0 ~ 5	4/4	quality of jpeg video. 0 is customized manual input setting. 1 is worst quality and 5 is the best quality.
s<0~(m-1)>_mjpeg_qvalue	10~200	7/4	The specific quality parameter of jpeg encoder. 10 is best quality and 200 is the worst quality.
s<0~(m-1)>_mjpeg_maxframe	1~25, 26~30 (only for NTSC or 60Hz CMOS)	4/4	set maximum frame rate in fps (for JPEG)
s<0~(m-1)>_forcei	1	7/6	Force I frame

Group: **audioin_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel products (capability.audioin>0)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
source	micin, linein	4/4	micin => use external microphone input linein => use line input
mute	0, 1	4/4	Enable audio mute
gain	0~31	4/4	Gain of input
boostmic	0, 1	4/4	Enable microphone boost
s<0~(m-1)>_codectype	aac4, gamr	4/4	set audio codec type for input
s<0~(m-1)>_aac4_bitrate	16000, 32000, 48000, 64000, 96000, 128000	4/4	set AAC4 bitrate in bps
s<0~(m-1)>_gamr_bitrate	4750, 5150, 5900, 6700, 7400, 7950, 10200, 12200	4/4	set AMR bitrate in bps

Group: **image_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel products

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
brightness	<product dependent>	4/4	Adjust brightness of image according to mode settings.
saturation	-5 ~ 5	4/4	Adjust saturation of image according to mode settings.
contrast	-5 ~ 5	4/4	Adjust contrast of image according to mode settings.
sharpness	<product dependent>	4/4	Adjust sharpness of image according to mode settings.

Group: **imagepreview_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel products

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
brightness	<product dependent>	4/4	Preview of adjusting brightness of image according to mode settings.
saturation	-5 ~ 5	4/4	Preview of adjusting saturation of image

			according to mode settings.
contrast	-5 ~ 5	4/4	Preview of adjusting contrast of image according to mode settings.
sharpness	<product dependent>	4/4	Preview of adjusting sharpness of image according to mode settings.
videoin_whitebalance	auto, manual	4/4	Preview of adjusting white balance of image according to mode settings
videoin_restoreatwb	0, 1~	4/4	Restore of adjusting white balance of image according to mode settings

Group: **motion_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel product

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	< oolean>	4/4	enable motion detection
win_i<0~2>_enable	< oolean>	4/4	enable motion window 1~3
win_i <0~2>_name	string[14]	4/4	name of motion window 1~3
win_i <0~2>_left	0 ~ 320	4/4	Left coordinate of window position.
win_i <0~2>_top	0 ~ 240	4/4	Top coordinate of window position.
win_i <0~2>_width	0 ~ 320	4/4	Width of motion detection window.
win_i<0~2>_height	0 ~ 240	4/4	Height of motion detection window.
win_i<0~2>_objsize	0 ~ 100	4/4	Percent of motion detection window.
win_i<0~2>_sensitivity	0 ~ 100	4/4	Sensitivity of motion detection window.

Group: **ddns**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable or disable the dynamic dns.
provider	Safe100, DyndnsDynamic, DyndnsCustom, TZO, DHS, DynInterfree, PeanutHull, CustomSafe100	6/6	Safe100 => safe100.net DyndnsDynamic => dyndns.org (dynamic) DyndnsCustom => dyndns.org (custom) TZO => tzo.com DHS => dhs.org DynInterfree =>dyn-interfree.it PeanutHull => peanut hull CustomSafe100 => Custom server using safe100 method
<provider>_hostname	string[128]	6/6	Your dynamic hostname.
<provider>_userna	string[64]	6/6	Your user or email to login ddns service provider

meemail			
<provider>_passwordkey	string[64]	6/6	Your password or key to login ddns service provider
<provider>_servername	string[128]	6/6	The server name for safe100. (This field only exists for provider is customsafe100)

Group: **upnppresentation**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable or disable the UPNP presentation service.

Group: **upnpportforwarding**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	6/6	Enable or disable the UPNP port forwarding service.
upnpnatstatus	0~3	6/7	The status of UpnP port forwarding, used internally. 0 is OK, 1 is FAIL, 2 is no IGD router, 3 is no need to do port forwarding

Group: **syslog**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enableremotelog	<boolean>	6/6	enable remote log
serverip	<IP address>	6/6	Log server IP address
serverport	514, 1025~65535	6/6	Server port used for log
level	0~7	6/6	The levels to distinguish the importance of information. 0: LOG_EMERG 1: LOG_ALERT 2: LOG_CRIT 3: LOG_ERR 4: LOG_WARNING 5: LOG_NOTICE 6: LOG_INFO 7: LOG_DEBUG

Group: **privacymask_c<0~(n-1)>** for n channel product

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
enable	<boolean>	4/4	Enable the privacy mask
win_i<0~4>_enable	<boolean>	4/4	Enable the privacy mask window
win_i<0~4>_name	string[14]	4/4	The name of privacy mask window
win_i<0~4>_left	0 ~ 320/352	4/4	Left coordinate of window position.
win_i<0~4>_top	0 ~ 240/288	4/4	Top coordinate of window position.
win_i<0~4>_width	0 ~ 320/352	4/4	Width of privacy mask window
win_i<0~4>_height	0 ~ 240/288	4/4	Height of privacy mask window

Group: **capability**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
api_httpversion	0200a	0/7	The HTTP API version.
bootuptime	<positive integer>	0/7	The server bootup time
nir	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of IR interface
ndi	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of digital input
ndo	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of digital output
naudioin	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of audio input
naudioout	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of audio output
nvideoin	<positive integer>	0/7	number of video input
nmediastream	<positive integer>	0/7	number of media stream per channel
nvideosetting	<positive integer>	0/7	number of video settings per channel
naudiosetting	<positive integer>	0/7	number of audio settings per channel
nuart	0, <positive integer>	0/7	number of UART interface
ptzenabled	< positive integer>	0/7	An 32-bits integer, each bit can be set separately as follows: Bit 0 => Support camera control function

			0(not support), 1(support) Bit 1 => Build-in or external camera. 0(external), 1(build-in) Bit 2 => Support pan operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 3 => Support tilt operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 4 => Support zoom operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 5 => Support focus operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 6 => Support iris operation. 0(not support), 1(support) Bit 7 => External or build-in PT. 0(build-in), 1(external) Bit 8 => Invalidate bit 1 ~ 7. 0(bit 1 ~ 7 are valid), 1(bit 1 ~ 7 are invalid) Bit 9 => Reserved bit; Invalidate lens_pan, Lens_tilt, lens_zoon, lens_focus, len_iris. 0(fields are valid), 1(fields are invalid)
evctrlchannel	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the http tunnel for event/control transfer
protocol_https	< boolean >	0/7	indicate whether to support http over SSL
protocol_rtsp	< boolean >	0/7	indicate whether to support rtsp
protocol_sip	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support sip
protocol_maxconnection	<positive integer>	0/7	The maximum allowed simultaneous connections
protocol_maxgenconnection	<positive integer>	0/7	The maximum allowed simultaneous general connections
protocol_maxmegaconnection	<positive integer>	0/7	The maximum allowed simultaneous mega pixel connections
protocol_rtp_multicast_ scalable	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support scalable multicast
protocol_rtp_multicast_	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support backchannel multicast

backchannel			
protocol_rtp_tcp	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support rtp over tcp
protocol_rtp_http	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support rtp over http
protocol_spush_mjpeg	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support server push motion jpeg
protocol_snmp	< oolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support snmp
Protocol_ipv6	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support ipv6
videoin_type	0, 1, 2	0/7	0 => Interlaced CCD 1 => Progressive CCD 2 => CMOS
videoin_resolution	<a list of the available resolution separates by comma)	0/7	available resolutions list
videoin_maxframerate	<positive integer>	0/7	Maximum frame rate of each resolution
videoin_codec	<a list of the available codec types separaters by comma)	0/7	available codec list
videoout_codec	<a list of the available codec types separaters by comma)	0/7	available codec list
audio_aec	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support acoustic echo cancellation
audio_extmic	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support external microphone input
audio_linein	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support external line input
audio_lineout	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support line output
audio_headphoneout	<boolean>	0/7	indicate whether to support headphone output
audioin_codec	<a list of the available codec types separaters by comma)	0/7	available codec list
audioout_codec	<a list of the available codec types separaters by comma)	0/7	available codec list
camctrl_ httptunnel	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the camera control tunnel

uart_httptunnel	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the http tunnel for uart transfer
transmission_mode	Tx, Rx, Both	0/7	Indicate what kind of transmission mode the machine used. TX: server, Rx: receiver box, Both: DVR?.
network_wire	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the Ethernet
network_wireless	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless
wireless_802dot11b	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless 802.11b+
wireless_802dot11g	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless 802.11g
wireless_encrypt_wep	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless WEP
wireless_encrypt_wpa	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless WPA
wireless_encrypt_wpa2	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support the wireless WPA2
wireless_beginchannel	1~14	0/7	Indicate wireless begin channel
wireless_endchannel	1~14	0/7	Indicate wireless end channel
derivative_brand	<boolean>	0/7	Indicate whether to support upgrade function for the derivative brand. For example, if the value is true, the VVTK product can be upgraded to VVXX. (TCVV<->TCXX is excepted)

Group: **event_customtaskfile_i<0~2>**

PARAMETER	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
name	string[41]	6/6	The custom scripts identification of this entry
date	string[17]	6/6	Date of custom scripts

Group: **event_i<0~2>**

PARAMETER	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
name	string[40]	6/6	The identification of this entry
enable	0, 1	6/6	To enable or disable this event.

priority	0, 1, 2	6/6	Indicate the priority of this event. "0" indicates low priority. "1" indicates normal priority. "2" indicates high priority.
delay	1~999	6/6	Delay seconds before detect next event.
trigger	boot, di, motion, seq, recnotify	6/6	Indicate the trigger condition. "boot" indicates system boot. "di" indicates digital input. "motion" indicates video motion detection. "seq" indicates periodic condition. "visignal" indicates video input signal loss
di	<integer>	6/6	Indicate which di detected. This field is required when trigger condition is "di". One bit represents one digital input. The LSB indicates DI 0.
mdwin	<integer>	6/6	Indicate which motion detection windows detected. This field is required when trigger condition is "md". One bit represents one window. The LSB indicates the 1st window. For example, to detect the 1st and 3rd windows, set mdwin as 5.
inter	1~999	6/6	Interval of period snapshot in minute. This field is used when trigger condition is "seq".
weekday	<interger>	6/6	Indicate which weekday is scheduled. One bit represents one weekday. The bit0 (LSB) indicates Saturday. The bit1 indicates Friday. The bit2 indicates Thursday. The bit3 indicates Wednesday. The bit4 indicates Tuesday. The bit5 indicates Monday. The bit6 indicates Sunday. For example, to detect events on Friday and Sunday, set weekday as 66.
begintime	hh:mm	6/6	Begin time of weekly schedule.
endtime	hh:mm	6/6	End time of weekly schedule. (00:00 ~ 24:00 means always.)
action_do_i<0~(ndo-1)>_enable	<boolean>	6/6	To enable or disable trigger digital output.

action_do_i<0~(ndo-1)>_duration	1~999	6/6	The duration of digital output is triggered in seconds.
action_cf_enable	<boolean>	6/6	To enable put media on CF.
action_cf_folder	string[128]	6/6	The path to store media.
action_cf_media	NULL, 0~4	6/6	The index of attached media.
action_cf_datefolder	<boolean>	6/6	Enable this to create folders by date time and hour automatically.
action_server_i<0~4>_enable	<boolean>	6/6	To enable or disable this server action. The default value is 0.
action_server_i<0~4>_media	NULL, 0~4	6/6	The index of attached media.
action_server_i<0~4>_datefolder	<boolean>	6/6	Enable this to create folders by date time and hour automatically.

Group: **server_i<0~4>**

PARAMETER	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
name	string[40]	6/6	The identification of this entry
type	email, ftp, http, ns	6/6	Indicate the server type. “email” is email server. “ftp” is ftp server. “http” is http server. “ns” is network storage.
http_url	string[128]	6/6	The url of http server to upload.
http_username	string[64]	6/6	The username to login in the server.
http_passwd	string[64]	6/6	The password of the user.
ftp_address	string[128]	6/6	The ftp server address
ftp_username	string[64]	6/6	The username to login in the server.
ftp_passwd	string[64]	6/6	The password of the user.
ftp_port	0~65535	6/6	The port to connect the server.
ftp_passive	0, 1	6/6	To enable or disable the passive mode. 0 is to disable the passive mode. 1 is to enable the passive mode.
ftp_location	string[128]	6/6	The location to upload or store the media.
email_address	string[128]	6/6	The email server address
email_sslmode	0, 1	6/6	Enable support SSL

email_port	0~65535	6/6	The port to connect the server.
email_username	string[64]	6/6	The username to login in the server.
email_passwd	string[64]	6/6	The password of the user.
email_senderemail	string[128]	6/6	The email address of sender.
email_recipientemail	string[128]	6/6	The email address of recipient.
ns_location	string[128]	6/6	The location to upload or store the media.
ns_username	string[64]	6/6	The username to login in the server.
ns_passwd	string[64]	6/6	The password of the user.
ns_workgroup	string[64]	6/6	The workgroup for network storage.

Group: **media_i<0~4>**(media_freespace is used internally.)

PARAMETER	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
name	string[40]	6/6	The identification of this entry
type	snapshot, systemlog videoclip	6/6	The media type to send to the server or store by the server.
snapshot_source	<integer>	6/6	Indicate the source of media stream. 0 means the first stream. 1 means the second stream and etc.
snapshot_prefix	string[16]	6/6	Indicate the prefix of the filename.
snapshot_datesuffix	0, 1	6/6	To add date and time suffix to filename or not. 1 means to add date and time suffix. 0 means not to add it.
snapshot_preevent	0 ~ 7	6/6	It indicates the number of pre-event images.
snapshot_postevent	0 ~ 7	6/6	The number of post-event images.
videoclip_source	<integer>	6/6	Indicate the source of media stream. 0 means the first stream. 1 means the second stream and etc.
videoclip_prefix	string[16]	6/6	Indicate the prefix of the filename.
videoclip_preevent	0 ~ 9	6/6	It indicates the time of pre-event recording in seconds.
videoclip_maxduration	1 ~ 10	6/6	The time of maximum duration of one video clip in seconds.
videoclip_maxsize	50 ~ 1500	6/6	The maximum size of one video clip file in Kbytes.

Group: **recording_i**<0~1>

PARAMETER	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
name	string[40]	6/6	The identification of this entry
enable	0, 1	6/6	To enable or disable this recoding.
priority	0, 1, 2	6/6	Indicate the priority of this recoding. "0" indicates low priority. "1" indicates normal priority. "2" indicates high priority.
source	<integer>	6/6	Indicate the source of media stream. 0 means the first stream. 1 means the second stream and etc.
limitsize	0,1	6/6	0: Entire free space mechanism 1: Limit recording size mechanism
cyclic	0,1	6/6	0: Disable cyclic recording 1: Enable cyclic recording
notify	0,1	6/6	0: Disable recording notification 1: Enable recording notification
notifyserver	0~31	6/6	Indicate which notification server is scheduled. One bit represents one application server (server_i0~i4). The bit0 (LSB) indicates server_i0. The bit1 indicates server_i1. The bit2 indicates server_i2. The bit3 indicates server_i3. The bit4 indicates server_i4. For example, enable server_i0, server_i2 and server_i4 to be notification server. The notifyserver value is 21.

weekday	<interger>	6/6	Indicate which weekday is scheduled. One bit represents one weekday. The bit0 (LSB) indicates Saturday. The bit1 indicates Friday. The bit2 indicates Thursday. The bit3 indicates Wednesday. The bit4 indicates Tuesday. The bit5 indicates Monday. The bit6 indicates Sunday. For example, to detect events on Friday and Sunday, set weekday as 66.
begintime	hh:mm	6/6	Begin time of weekly schedule.
endtime	hh:mm	6/6	End time of weekly schedule. (00:00~24:00 means always.)
prefix	string[16]	6/6	Indicate the prefix of the filename.
cyclesize	20~	6/6	The maximum size for cycle recording in Kbytes when choose limit recording size.
reserveamount	15~	6/6	The reserved amount in Mbytes when choose cyclic recording mechanism.
dest	cf, 0~4	6/6	The destination to store the recording data. "cf" means CF card. "0~4" means the index of network storage.
cffolder	string[128]	6/6	folder name.

Group: **path**

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
encoder1_start	<boolean>	7/7	Specify the http push server is active for stream 1
encoder2_start	<boolean>	7/7	Specify the http push server is active for stream 2

Group: **https** (product dependent)

NAME	VALUE	SECURITY (get/set)	DESCRIPTION
connect	1025 ~ 65535	7/7	Specify the stunnel connect port
enable	<boolean>	6/6	To enable or disable this secure http
policy	<Boolean>	6/6	If the value is 1, it will force http connection

			redirect to https connection
method	auto, manual, install	6/6	auto => Create self-signed certificate automatically manual => Create self-signed certificate manually install => Create certificate request and install
status	-2 ~ 1	6/6	Specify the https status. -2=>invalid public key -1=>waiting for certificated 0=>not installed 1=>active
countryname	string[2]	6/6	country name in certificate information
stateorprovincename	string[128]	6/6	state or province name in in certificate information
localityname	string[128]	6/6	the locality name in certificate information
organizationname	string[64]	6/6	organization naem in certificate information
unit	string[32]	6/6	organizational unit name in certificate information
commonname	string[64]	6/6	common name in certificate information
validdays	0 ~ 9999	6/6	certificatation valid period

Drive the digital output

Note: This request requires the privilege of viewer.

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/dido/setdo.cgi?do1=<*state*>[&do2=<state>]
[&do3=<state>][&do4=<state>][&return=<*return page*>]

Where state is 0, 1. “0” means inactive or normal state while “1” means active or triggered state.

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
do<num>	0, 1	0 – inactive, normal state
		1 – active, triggered state
return	<*return page*>	Redirect to the page <*return page*> after the parameter is assigned. The <*return page*> can be a full URL path or relative path according the the current path. If you omit this parameter, it will redirect to an empty page.

Example: Drive the digital output 1 to triggered state and redirect to an empty page

```
http://myserver/cgi-bin/dido/setdo.cgi?do1=1
```

Query status of the digital input

Note: This request requires the privilege of viewer.

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/dido/getdi.cgi?[di0][&di1][&di2][&di3]
```

If no parameter is specified, all the status of digital input will be returned.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <length>\r\n
\r\n
[di0=<state>]\r\n
[di1=<state>]\r\n
[di2=<state>]\r\n
[di3=<state>]\r\n
```

where <*state*> can be 0 or 1.

Example: Query the status of digital input 1

```
Request:
http://myserver/cgi-bin/dido/getdi.cgi?di1

Response:
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: 7\r\n
\r\n
di1=1\r\n
```

Query status of the digital output

Note: This request requires the privilege of viewer.

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/dido/getdo.cgi?[do0][&do1][&do2][&do3]

If no parameter is specified, all the status of digital output will be returned.

Return:

HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <*length*>\r\n
\r\n
[do0=<*state*>]\r\n
[do1=<*state*>]\r\n
[do2=<*state*>]\r\n
[do3=<*state*>]\r\n

where <*state*> can be 0 or 1.

Example: Query the status of digital output 1

Request:

http://myserver/cgi-bin/dido/getdo.cgi?do1

Response:

HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: 7\r\n
\r\n
do1=1\r\n

Capture single snapshot

Note: This request require normal user privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/viewer/video.jpg?[channel=<value>][&resolution=<value>]
[&quality=<value>]
```

If the user requests the size larger than all stream setting on the server, this request will failed!

PARAMETER	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
channel	0~(n-1)	0	the channel number of video source
resolution	<available resolution>	0	The resolution of image
quality	1~5	3	The quality of image

Server will return the most up-to-date snapshot of selected channel and stream in JPEG format. The size and quality of image will be set according to the video settings on the server.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: image/jpeg\r\n
[Content-Length: <image size>\r\n]

<binary JPEG image data>
```

Account management

Note: This request requires administrator privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/admin/editaccount.cgi?
method=<value>&username=<name>[&userpass=<value>][&privilege=<value>]
[&privilege=<value>][…][&return=<return page>]
```

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
method	Add	Add an account to server. When using this method, "username" field is necessary. It will use default value of other fields if not specified.
	Delete	Remove an account from server. When using this method, "username" field is necessary, and others are ignored.
	edit	Modify the account password and privilege. When using this method, "username" field is necessary, and other fields are optional. If not specified, it will keep original settings.

username	<name>	The name of user to add, delete or edit
userpass	<value>	The password of new user to add or that of old user to modify. The default value is an empty string.
privilege	<value>	The privilege of user to add or to modify.
	viewer	viewer's privilege
	operator	operator's privilege
	admin	administrator's privilege
return	<return page>	Redirect to the page *<return page>* after the parameter is assigned*.* The *<return page>* can be a full URL path or relative path according the the current path. If you omit this parameter, it will redirect to an empty page.

System logs

Note: This request require administrator privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/admin/syslog.cgi

Server will return the up-to-date system log.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <syslog length>\r\n
\r\n
<system log information>\r\n
```

Configuration file (optional)

Note: This request requires administrator privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/admin/configfile.cgi?[format=<value>]

Server will return the up-to-date configuration file.

PARAMETER	VALUE	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
format	xml	xml	the format for config file.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <configuration file length>\r\n
\r\n
<configuration data>\r\n
```

Upgrade firmware

Note: This request requires administrator privilege

Method: POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/admin/upgrade.cgi

Post data:

```
fimage=<file name>[&return=<return page>]\r\n
\r\n
<multipart encoded form data>
```

Server will accept the upload file named <file name> to be upgraded the firmware and return with <return page> if indicated.

System Information

Note: This request requires normal user privilege (obsolete)

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

http://<*servername*>/cgi-bin/sysinfo.cgi

Server will return the system information. In HTTP API version 2, the CapVersion will be 0200. All the fields

in the previous version (0100) is obsolete. Please use "getparam.cgi?capability" instead.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <system information length>\r\n
\r\n
Model=<model name of server>\r\n
CapVersion=0200\r\n
```

PARAMETER(supported capability version)	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Model	system.firmwareversion	Model name of server. Ex:IP3133-VVTK-0100a
CapVersion	MMmm, MM is major version from 00 ~ 99 mm is minor version from 00 ~ 99 ex: 0100	The capability field version

IP filtering

Note: This request requires administrator access privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/admin/ipfilter.cgi?
method=<value>&[start=<ipaddress>&end=<ipaddress>][&index=<value>]
[&return=<return page>]
```

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Method	addallow	Add a set of allow IP address range to server. Start and end parameters must be specified. If the index parameter is specified, it will try to add starting from index position.
	adddeny	Add a set of deny IP address range to server. Start and end parameters must be specified. If the index parameter is specified, it will try to add starting from index position.

	deleteallow	Remove a set of allow IP address range from server. If start and end parameters are specified, it will try to remove the matched IP address. If index is specified, it will try to remove the address from given index position. [start, end] parameters have higher priority then the [index] parameter.
	deletedeny	Remove a set of deny IP address range from server. If start and end parameters are specified, it will try to remove the matched IP address. If index is specified, it will try to remove the address from given index position. [start, end] parameters have higher priority then the [index] parameter.
start	<ip address>	The start IP address to add or to delete.
end	<ip address>	The end IP address to add or to delete.
index	<value>	The start position to add or to delete.
return	<return page>	Redirect to the page *<return page>* after the parameter is assigned. The *<return page>* can be a full URL path or relative path according the the current path. If you omit this parameter, it will redirect to an empty page.

Event/Control HTTP tunnel channel

Note: This request requires admin privilege

Method: GET and POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/admin/ctrlevent.cgi
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
GET /cgi-bin/admin/ctrlevent.cgi
x-sessioncookie: string[22]
accept: application/x-vvtk-tunnelled
pragma: no-cache
cache-control: no-cache


-----------------------------------------------------------------------
POST /cgi-bin/admin/ ctrlevent.cgi
x-sessioncookie: string[22]
content-type: application/x-vvtk-tunnelled
pragma : no-cache
cache-control : no-cache
```

```
content-length: 32767
expires: Sun, 9 Jam 1972 00:00:00 GMT
```

User must use GET and POST to establish two channels for downstream and upstream. The x-sessioncookie in the GET and POST should be the same to be recognized as a pair for one session. The contents of upstream should be base64 encoded to be able to pass through some proxy server.

This channel will help to do real-time event notification and control. The event and control format are described in another document.

Get SDP of Streamings

Note: This request requires viewer access privilege

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/<network_rtsp_s<0~m-1>_accessname>
```

“m” is the stream number.

“network_accessname_<0~(m-1)>” is the accessname for stream “1” to stream “m”. Please refer to the “subgroup of network: rtsp” for setting the accessname of SDP.

You can get the SDP by HTTP GET method.

Open the network streamings

Note: This request requires viewer access privilege

Syntax:

For http push server (mjpeg):

```
http://<servername>/<network_http_s<0~m-1>_accessname>
```

For rtsp (mp4), user needs to input the url below for a rtsp compatible player.

```
rtsp://<servername>/<network_rtsp_s<0~m-1>_accessname>
```

“m” is the stream number.

For detailed streaming protocol, please refer to “control signaling” and “data format” documents.

Senddata (capability.nuart>0)

Note: This request requires privilege of viewer

Method: GET/POST

Syntax:

```
http://<servername>/cgi-bin/viewer/senddata.cgi?
[com=<value>][&data=<value>][&flush=<value>] [&wait=<value>] [&read=<value>]
```

PARAMETER	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
com	1 ~ <max. com port number>	The target com/rs485 port number
data	<hex decimal data>[,<hex decimal data>]	The <hex decimal data> is s series of digit within 0 ~ 9, A ~ F. Each comma separates the commands by 200 milliseconds.
flush	yes,no	yes: receive data buffer of COM port will be cleared before read. no: do not clear the receive data buffer.
wait	1 ~ 65535	wait time in milliseconds before read data
read	1 ~ 128	the data length in bytes to read. The read data will be in return page.

Return:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK\r\n
Content-Type: text/plain\r\n
Content-Length: <system information length>\r\n
\r\n
<hex decimal data>\r\n
```

Where is hex decimal data is a series of digit within 0 ~ 9, A ~ F

Technical Specifications

Specifications

Models
- IP7138 (PoE)
- IP7139 (WLAN)

System
- CPU: VVTK-1000 SoC
- Flash: 8MB
- RAM: 64MB
- Embedded OS: Linux 2.4

Lens
- CS mount, f=6.0 mm, F1.8, Fixed

Shutter Time
- 1/2 sec. to 1/10000 sec.

Image Sensor
- 1.3M-Pixel CMOS sensor in VGA resolution

Minimum Illumination
- 2.7 Lux@F1.8

Video
- Compression: MJPEG & MPEG-4
- Streaming:
  Simultaneous dual-streaming
  MPEG-4 streaming over UDP, TCP, or HTTP
  MPEG-4 multicast streaming
  MJPEG streaming over HTTP
- Supports 3GPP mobile surveillance
- Frame rates:
  MPEG-4: Up to 30/25 fps at 640x480
  Up to 7.5 fps at 800x600
  MJPEG: Up to 30/25 fps at 640x480
  Up to 7.5 fps at 1280x1024

Image Settings
- Adjustable image size, quality, and bit rate
- Time stamp and text caption overlay
- Flip & mirror
- Configurable brightness、sharpness、contrast、and saturation
- AWB, AES

Audio
- Compression:
  GSM-AMR speech compression, bit rate: 4.75 kbps ~12.2 kbps
  MPEG-4 AAC audio encoding, bit rate: 16 kbps ~128 kbps
- Interface:
  Built-in microphone
  External microphone input
- Supports two-way audio by SIP protocol
- Supports audio mute

Networking
- 10/100 Mbps Ethernet, RJ-45
- 802.11b/g WLAN (IP7139)
- Protocols: TCP/IP, HTTP, UPnP, RTSP/RTP/RTCP, IGMP, SMTP, FTP, DHCP, NTP, DNS, DDNS, and PPPoE

Alarm and Event Management
- Triple-window video motion detection
- One D/I and one D/O for external sensor and alarm
- Event notification using HTTP, SMTP, or FTP
- Local recording of MP4 file

Local Storage
- Compact Flash card slot
- Stores snapshots and video clips

Security
- Multi-level user access
- IP address filtering

Users
- Camera live viewing for up to 10 clients

Dimensions (including lens)
- 177 mm (D) x 96.2 mm (W) x 47.4 mm (H)

Weight (including lens)
- Net: 276 g (IP7138)
- Net: 292 g (IP7139)

LED Indicator
- System power and status indicator
- System activity and network link indicator

Power
- 12V DC
- Power consumption: 4.4 W (IP7138)
- Power consumption: 4.9 W (IP7139)
- 802.3af compliant Power over Ethernet

Approvals
- CE, LVD, FCC, VCCI

Operating Environments
- Temperature: 0° ~ 50° C (32° ~ 122° F)
- Humidity: 20 % ~ 80 % RH

Viewing System Requirements
- OS: Microsoft Windows 2000/XP/Vista
- Browser: Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer 6.x or above
- Cell phone: 3GPP player
- Real Player: 10.5 or above
- Quick Time: 6.5 or above

Installation, Management, and Maintenance
- Installation Wizard 2
- 16-CH recording software
- Supports firmware upgrade

Application
- SDK available for application development and system integration

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Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

FCC Statement

This device compiles with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions.

■ This device may not cause harmful interference, and

■ This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a partial installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

■ Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.

■ Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.

■ Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

■ Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Shielded interface cables must be used in order to comply with emission limits.

CE Mark Warning CE

This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference, in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

This device (IP7139) complies with the essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC. The following test methods have been applied in order to prove presumption of conformity with the essential requirements of the R&TTE Directive 1999/5/EC.

This device (IP7139) is a 2.4 GHz wideband transmission system (transceiver), intended for use in all EU member states and EFTA countries, except in France and Italy where restrictive use applies.

In Italy the end-user should apply for a license at the national spectrum authorities in order to obtain authorization to use the device for setting up outdoor radio links and/or for supplying public access to telecommunications and/or network services.

This device (IP7139) may not be used for setting up outdoor radio links in France and in some areas the RF output power may be limited to 10 mW EIRP in the frequency range of 2454 – 2483.5 MHz. For detailed information the end-user should contact the national spectrum authority in France.

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